The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 218.

WASHINGTON.

Further Testimony Taken in the Arms Sale Investigation.

The Land-Grant Business Receives a Severe Check in the Senate.

Secretary Robeson's Scheme for Building Up Our Foreign Commerce.

The Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific Fixed at Council Bluffs.

Another Importation of Michiganders to Fight the Chicago Relief Bill.

Mr. Greeley's Sentiments Concerning the Cincinnati Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EASTERN TERMINUS UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Secretary of the Interior having referred the question of the proper construction of the law fixing the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the Government Directors, the latter have made an unanimous report, which, after a full review of the case, concludes that the terminus must be at Council Bluffs, instead of Omaha. The opinion closes as follows: "The provision of said agreement, with all others, tending to change the eastern terminus of said road from the eastern to the western side of the Missouri River, or leading to shift the responsibility of maintaining said Union Pacific bridge from said Company to its connecting lines, we find to be in direct and palpable violation of its charter, and detrimental to the interests of the public."

DENIAL THAT FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS INQUIRED ABOUT SALE OF ARMS.

Thomas Richardson, of Hion, N. Y., sends a copy of the following despatch here, which he has just received from Henry Loet, of Paris: "Sumner is deceived when stating that the Committee of the French National Assembly on war contracts, adopted resolutions asking the results of the inquiry from the United States Government about the sales of arms. I have been repeatedly told by the most influential members of this Committee that no inquiry has passed nor been thought of. Make of my declaration what use you choose.

(Signed) "HENRY MORRAY, "Advocate, Paris."

SODA ASH ON THE FREE LIST.

The Senate Finance Committee has agreed that soda ash shall go on the free list.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: John G. M. Porter, Surveyor of Customs, New Orleans; Joseph R. Lewis, Associate Justice of Washington Territory. Postmasters: John H. Barten, Carbondale, Ill; Thomas Dock, Cameron, Mo.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt and balance from June 30, 1869, to December 31, 1871, shows that the yearly reduction to June 30, 1870, was $107,779,786; to June 30, 1871, was $130,735,147; and from June 30 to December 31, 1871, was $38,501,566, showing a total reduction of the debt since June 30, 1869, to be $365,016,499. The principal of the public debt, December 31, 1870, was $2,336,710,016.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

In the Custom House Investigating Committee, the examination of Townley, Assistant Appraiser at New York, was resumed. He testified that James M. Thompson came to Palmer's office seeking his patronage, and that after his left Palmer told witness that Thompson wanted a place, but could not get it, as he (Palmer) did not believe Thompson to be honest. Witness also stated that, in speaking about the approaching New York State Convention, Murphy said that the President's desire was that the heads of the different departments should work as quietly and unnoticed as possible in influence in Convention, but that something should be done by them collectively to ward the selection of delegates. Witness received General Palmer's statement to be that Murphy said that rich men ought to be picked out, so that they might pay something for the privilege of going to the Convention. The recollection of the witness was that Murphy said that Governor Woodford was the President's candidate for Governor. James Sweetzer, a reconciler, is said that Horace Greeley would be a good candidate.

George W. White, a commission merchant of New York, swore that he became acquainted with Colonel Leet in September, 1868. Some time in the month of May, 1869, Leet showed him a letter from President Grant. From his first conversation with Leet, in April, 1869, he supposed Leet was to get the General Order business, and that it had been promised by Collector Grinnell. Leet also informed him that he had dined with Collector Grinnell, Generals Porter and Babcock, and several New Yorkers, at Willard's Hotel. Leet stated to witness, after the interview with Grinnell, that there were influences at work to divide the business into small portions, but Leet assured him that he was going to have it all, and told Grinnell that if he could get all from him he would have another Collector who would give it all to him. Leet thought the letter from the President was equivalent to the procuring of the General Order business. Leet and Grinnell referred him to Senator Boutwell, and said they would be successful. This, with encouragement to exporters on the basis adopted by England of remitting the duty rate charged on similar articles of import, would release our mechanics and laborers from tax which now excludes the product of their labor from foreign markets, and would be a source of national wealth while it would give full employment to the lines of ocean steamers. Duty may be given without the violation of constitutional principles or Government policy. The aid to create lines may be either an advance of money on bonds or a subsidy to the company's bonds to a fair amount of cost. The last would seem best. In addition to this assistance contracts would of course be given to our ships to carry our ocean mails. Should Congress adopt such a system the six lines, named as immediately necessary, would require about fifty steamers, costing in the aggregate from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. The expenditure of this large amount would give employment and individual prosperity not only to shipbuilders but to all others in incident mechanic arts, and would not, with all the other great outlay necessary to establish routes, exceed the cost of a single year's freight paid by our people to foreign steamship lines. The report, with appendix, is of considerable length. It takes in a complete survey of our commerce, and forms, so far as relates to special plans and general range of commercial policy, a very complete encyclopedia of trade.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The total amount of called 1862 bonds under three several calls, redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury up to close business to-day, was $104,281,850.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

LAND GRANT BILL.

The bill granting the right of way to the Great Southern Railroad in Florida, came up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, opposed the bill, saying that the people will be satisfied at the action of Congress since 1866, in voting away public lands to railroads. The bill was passed.

A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHING.

A resolution was adopted that the President furnish the amount of moneys paid for telegraphic despatches during the past three years.

BILL TO REFUND TAXES.

A bill for refunding to State officers taxes paid on salaries was reported adversely and put on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said when it was called up he should move an amendment for refunding all taxes collected during the war, as they had undoubtedly been burdensome to the people. [Laughter.]

PETITION.

Mr. MORTON presented a petition signed by 3,000 soldiers of Indiana for a modification of the Homestead law and equalization of bounties.

BRIDGE BILL.

A bill authorizing the construction of a bridge at Boonsville, Mo., was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced to prevent the destruction of timber on public lands, and one providing that votes for Congressmen shall be by written or printed ballots; also, a bill to provide an adequate supply circulating medium for the States needing it. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury, on an application of the Governors of States, to supply them with Treasury notes to an amount which, in connection with National Notes already furnished, shall make eight dollars for each inhabitant, provided real estate security is given for repayment of such sums in fifteen years.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. The pending question was an amendment repealing the law authorizing the publication of laws in newspapers.

Mr. POMEROY and Mr. NYE opposed the amendment. Messrs. CARPENTER, PLANAGAN, LOGAN and CORBETT also opposed it.

Mr. POMEROY moved to lay the amendment on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 21.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $60,000 for the publication of laws in the newspapers.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an amendment, providing that after the publication of the laws of the present Congress shall cease the publication of laws in newspapers shall cease.

An amendment was offered raising the salaries of Assistant Secretaries, Second Comptroller, Register, Auditor, Commissioner of Customs, and Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department; the Assistant Postmaster General, Superintendents of Money Orders and Foreign Mails, Commissioner of Pensions, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to $4,000.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment to the amendment, increasing the salaries of all heads of bureaus in the departments to $4,000.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Mr. SAWYER moved to add the Commissioner of Education to the list. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved to add the Supervising Officer of the Marine Hospital.

This gave rise to a discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE YERBA BUENA BILL.

The bill granting to the Central Pacific Railroad the use of half of the Island of Yerba Buena, in San Francisco, was taken up and discussed. The House refused to table the bill by a vote of 73 to 94.

The bill was recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Committee with instructions to amend by providing that the President appoint three Commissioners at the expense of the Central Pacific Road to hear all parties interested who shall award, three months after appointment, such sum for the use of half of the Island as shall be just and equitable, to be paid by the Central Company.

AMNESTY BILL.

The SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday the name of Zebulon B. Vance was included in the General Amnesty bill. He considered this an abuse of privilege on the part of the House, as there had been an implied obligation that no person should be included in such bill who had been a member of Congress and had resigned and given aid to the rebellion. He was glad he did not know who sent up the name of Mr. Vance, nor from which side of the House it came.

Mr. LEACH stated that he was the member who sent the name of Z. B. Vance yesterday to be included in the general amnesty, and contended that he was perfectly justified in doing so.

Mr. BINGHAM moved that the House reconsider the vote by which the Amnesty bill passed. Laid over.

ELECTION CASE.

A resolution, declaring B. F. Myers entitled to a seat from the Sixteenth (Penn.) District, was adopted.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER.

Mr. WHEELER entered a motion to reconsider the vote recommitting the Yerba Buena bill, so as to give the Pacific Railroad Committee control of the bill, to bring it before the House at any time.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost,—68 to 79. The bill consequently remains in the control of the Committee.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL came up in Committee of the Whole.

Propositions to furnish uniforms for letter-carriers and that householders furnish letter boxes were rejected.

Mr. WOOD offered a formal amendment, and in his remarks criticised the remarks of Mr. Dawes, in which Mr. Dawes, as the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the coming fiscal year. He presented a tabular statement of the actual receipts from all sources for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, ending March 1, 1872. This includes the receipts from duties, internal revenue, and miscellaneous sources and amounts to $250,509,388, which together with the balance at the same date would make total for the present fiscal year of $375,764,522. Against this expenditure, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, would be $301,705,066. This estimate included over $28,000,000 on account of the sinking fund, the payment of interest on the public debt, etc., and included about $30,000 more than Congress would vote for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It would thus be seen that there would be a surplus of over $73,000,000. If $26,000,000 of this should be paid towards the liquidation of the principal of the public debt, it would leave $47,000,000 to be refunded from taxation. He proposed that this should be taken off the duties on iron, manufactures of iron, tea, coffee, salt, and whisky, and also from internal taxation by the income tax, and other similar sources of income. He also animadverted on the policy of the Secretary in keeping so large a balance of cash on hand, which now amounted to over $178,000,000.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Wood, and said that the latter had not controverted a single item of what he (Dawes) had stated as to the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) had improved on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley), by more than one hundred millions, in the estimate of the revenue, but he asked the House to consider whether it was exactly wise to go on in extravagant expenditures, with no other resources to meet them than an expected increase in the receipts. The first six months' receipts for the current fiscal year, multiplied by two, would give the year's receipts at $368,000,000, only $200,000 more than the Secretary of the Treasury estimated.

A proposition by Mr. STRONG to prevent any printing whatever on Government stamped envelopes was discussed and rejected.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment increasing the subsidy for mail service to China to $1,000,000, provided that the service shall be semi-monthly, and in ships of American construction.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order on the amendment. The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was sustained by a very large majority.

Messrs. SAUNDERS, BROOKS, GARFIELD, DAWES, and KELLEY favored, and Messrs. WOOD, KERR, BUTLER (Mass.) and HOLMAN opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Efforts to Procure Pardon for Ex-Alderman Montgomery—Approval of Appropriation for Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 12.—An application for the pardon of ex-Alderman Montgomery, now in Cook County Jail, was presented to the Governor, to-day, by Mrs. Montgomery. The petition was signed by a number of citizens, and by ten of the jurors who convicted the ex-Alderman. The plea for Executive clemency is that Montgomery is very sick, and that he cannot possibly live out his time of imprisonment. The Governor gave Mrs. Montgomery no encouragement, but said he would ascertain all the facts in the case, and act in accordance with his convictions of right and justice.

Hon. John McMillan writes to Major Edwards, editor of the Carlinville *Democrat*, from New Orleans, stating that his trip South has been of great benefit to him, and that he will be able to take his seat in the House of Representatives next week.

The Governor to-day approved the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the indebtedness of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

UTAH.

Mining Prospects—The Mormon Criminal Trials—Condition of the Pacific Railroad.

SALT LAKE, March 12.—The Selover-Silliman party of English capitalists left for the West to-day. They are reported to have invested heavily in the mines.

Shipments of bullion are increasing. The mining season promises to be wonderfully successful.

The trial of Brigham Young and other prisoners comes of early in April.

The Union Pacific trains are again moving. Wash-outs are not to be apprehended until May.

New Departure Men in Council at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—A meeting of the New Departure men was held at College Hall to-night. Speeches were made by Judges George Hoadley and J. C. Collins, of this city, and Colonel Gilmore, of Springfield, Mo. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican, or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of obtaining the Constitution as it is, of Civil Service Reform, a tariff for revenue only, general amnesty for all past political offence, and of local self-government, to meet with us in National Convention at Cincinnati, O., on the last day of May next, to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above-named objects, and the promotion of the general welfare.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 13—1 a. m.—The low barometer over Iowa will probably move northeastwardly over Lake Huron, as quite a severe storm, with diminishing pressure; thence southeastward and eastward to the Atlantic, and the winds gradually backing to the southeast and easterly. Clear and pleasant weather will prevail on Wednesday over the New England, Middle, South Atlantic, and Eastern Gulf States, with rising temperature. The area of threatening weather with snow will extend eastward over the Lower Lake region, with increasing to very brisk southerly winds and rising barometer. Northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and clear weather will prevail over the Northwest, and extend on Wednesday to Lake Michigan.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, March 12.—The evidence has been given before the Senate Railroad Committee that five millions of dollars of full-paid stocks of the Beach Pneumatic Tunnel, New York, has been issued, incurring an indebtedness to that amount for no other consideration than the purchase of a charter and patents, and no part to be used in the construction of the road.

In the Senate this evening the Committee on Railroads made a unanimous report in favor of the bill to authorize the Metropolitan Transit Railroad in the City of New York.

The New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The receipts of Western produce for the past twenty-four hours have been very heavy, including 25,000 bris of flour, causing a decline in flour, oats, bran, pork and whiskey.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Superfine, $6 25; double, $7 25; treble, $7 75. Corn, 78@80c. Oats, 60c. Bran, $1.75.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $33.00; choice, $37.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13 75. Bacon, clear sides, 9½c. Hams—Sugar-cured 11@11½c. Lard unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar declined ¼c. Molasses and coffee unchanged.

WHISKEY—90@95c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 90; sight ½ premium. Gold, 1023.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 2,500 bales. 28 nominally good ordinary, 29½; low middlings, 27½; middlings, 28½. Receipts, 2,209. Exports—Liverpool, 13,118; Rival, 4,436; Cronstadt, 1,000. Stock, 193,190.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Republican State Ticket Elected by Fifteen Hundred Majority.

The Republicans Secure a Good Working Majority in the Legislature.

CONCORD, March 12.—Straw's majority in Manchester will exceed 600. Dover gives Straw 345 majority.

PORTSMOUTH, March 12,—Straw, 1,206; Weston, 889.

CONCORD, March 12—2:30 p. m.—Returns of the vote for Governor received from 59 towns give Straw, Republican, 13,470; Weston, Democrat, 11,385; Blackmer, Temperance, 85; Cooper, 116; scattering, 46, giving a majority in these towns of 839 for Straw. These towns last year gave Pike, Republican, 10,895; Weston, Democrat, 11,379; Cooper, Labor Reform, Corning, Temperance, and scattering 243.

CONCORD, N. H., March 13.—One hundred and twenty towns foot up Straw, 24,570; Weston, 23,622; Blackmer, Temperance, 196; Cooper, Labor Reform, 270; scattering, 71; Straw's majority 1,411, which will be reduced somewhat by returns to-morrow.

BOSTON, March 13.—Straw is probably elected. The indications are that the Legislature is Republican.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 12.—The returns from the State, as far as received, indicate the election of Straw over Weston by about 1,500 majority. The Republicans are holding congratulatory meetings at the City Hall, short speeches being made and the election returns read from the balcony. The Republicans have made a gain of seven Representatives in this city, and have probably secured a working majority in the Legislature.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 12.—The Republicans are jubilant over the result of the election, and paraded the streets till a late hour, with a band of music. Marcy, Democrat, is defeated by Warren Lewis, in his Senatorial District, by 200 majority.

CONCORD, March 13—1:30 a. m.—One hundred and seventy-four towns give Straw 32,382; Weston, 29,813; Blackmer, Temperance, 338; Cooper, Labor Reform, 391. The Legislature stands, Republican 167, Democrats 101, Labor Reform 3, Temperance 2.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Government of Prince Edward Island has been defeated, and the House was dissolved yesterday.

—Horticulturists in the vicinity of Des Moines report that the late storm has seriously damaged the fruit crops.

—Dr. C. E. Phelps, of Des Moines, accused of arson, in setting fire to a large residence in that city last November, has been discharged by the Grand Jury.

—District delegates chosen at Lancaster, Pa., yesterday, to the National Republican Convention, were instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax.

—Christian Fribolin, a German music teacher, living at Mascoutah, 4 short distance from Belleville, Ill., was charged with an attempt to commit a rape in October last, blew out his brains on Saturday last, in consequence of an intimation from his bondsmen that they were about to deliver him up to the Sheriff.

—The Supreme Court of Kansas has set aside the verdict in the Medlicott case, and ordered a new trial, mainly on the ground that the lower Court admitted testimony as the dying statement of Ruth, the murdered man.

—The Boston Grand Jury has found an indictment against the Eastern Railroad corporation for the death, in August last, of William H. Emerlin, one of the victims of the great calamity at Revere, Mass.

—C. D. Brigham, editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, has been appointed Auditor General of Pennsylvania, by Governor Geary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Stanton, Auditor General Elect, the appointment to take effect in May.

—At Greensburgh, New York, yesterday, Samuel Fargue shot his wife dead, fired at his daughter without effect, and cut his own throat with a jagged rusty jackknife, inflicting a frightful wound.

—A young man named John Wallace was shot and killed by a Mr. Harvey, in Elkhart, Kan., on Monday night. Wallace was on a spree and made a noise before Harvey's door, whereupon the latter ordered him away. He refused to depart to prevent the mob from hanging him. He is now in jail.

—A Jefferson City correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the recent report of an interview between the reporter of the New York *Sun* and Governor Brown was manufactured out of whole cloth. The Governor was sick in bed when the reporter was in Jersey City, and did not see him.

—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Jackson (Miss.) special says: "Yesterday the Civil Rights bill, giving equal rights to all persons on all public conveyances, and in hotels, theatres, and other places of amusement, became a law. A negro and his wife took a seat in a hack, on Monday night, to test the law, and were ejected.

—G. W. Kirk, a respectable citizen of Clark County, Ind., on Monday night, in a fit of insanity, declaring that he intended to commit suicide, threw himself headforemost under a freight-car in Jeffersonville, Ind., and was killed, his head and shoulders being terribly mangled.

—The Hon. George T. Comstock, of Syracuse, to whom a verdict was brought by the officers of for damages caused by the explosion of the Westfield were referred, has awarded damages as follows: Chief Engineer Philip Kobel, $2,000; Alderman Jacob Levi, $2,250; Mayor Francis E. Cartall, $2,250; City Clerk Samuel W. Sherlock, $2,000; Alderman Wm. Phillipson, $500.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 12.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 340. More firmness in the market, and prices advanced. Quotations—Extra, at choice at $6 25@6 50; extra, $6 25@6 50; first quality, $5 25@5 90; second, $4 75@5 00; third, $4 75@5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,500. Supply light; dealers had opportunity to extend prices a trifle from last week. Sales in lots at $4.50 to $6 50 each; extra, $7.00@7.10.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., will be held in the Masonic Temple, cor. Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (WEDNESDAY) evening at 7 o'clock, for work. Members are invited.

J. D. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CROCKERY, ETC.

R. H. PITKIN late with Johnson & Abbey.

J. W. BROOKS, Jr., late with Bailey & Tyrrell.

PITKIN & BROOKS,

303 Michigan-av.

Wholesale Crockery,

OHIO STONE WARE,

Glassware,

Lamps, Kerosene, Chandeliers, and Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

REMOVALS.

Removal to Permanent Quarters,

PHILLIP GOLDMAN,

Successor to Goldman Bros.,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

KING BROS. & CO.,

81 & 83 Market-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

OFFICE DESKS.

OFFICE DESKS CHEAP.

No. 132 West Lake-st. (in rear).

INSURANCE.

Yonkers Ins. Co.

A dividend to claimants in this Company will soon be declared. When declared, all claimants will have due notice, and the dividend can be collected there by claimants in person, WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE TO THEM.

A. WILLIAMS, 1064 Indiana av.

CUTLERY, ETC.

Henry Sears & Co.,

WHOLESALE

CUTLERY,

PLATED WARE,

GUNS, &c.

AGENTS

AMERICAN KNIFE CO.,

AND

The H. Sears Mfg. Co.

The largest and most complete stock ever brought to the city, consisting principally of Pocket and Table Cutlery in general variety, Shears, Scissors, Razors, &c.

AGENCY

Rogers & Bro.'s

Plated Ware.

FIRE ARMS

Of every description, foreign and domestic.

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS.

AGENCY

Ethan Allen & Co.'s

Goods, Whitney's and Stevens' Arms. A complete assortment of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, &c., &c. Orders solicited and promptly executed.

HENRY SEARS & CO.,

51 South Canal-st

CLOTHING.

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

Offer to the Trade one of the largest and best-made stocks of CLOTHING ever shown in Chicago, all of their own manufacture.

PAINTS, COLORS, ETC.

OLDEST AND LARGEST PAINT AND COLOR HOUSE IN AMERICA.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of

PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES,

White Lead and Zinc,

ARTISTS' AND D CORATORS' MATERIALS.

NEW YORK. - - CHICAGO.

Chicago Stock complete, and orders promptly executed at rates fully as low as New York rates, current cost of transportation only added.

Dealers and consumers will save one or two profits by ordering direct.

Michigan-av. and Washington-st., CHICAGO.

106 & 108 FULTON-ST., NEW YORK.

White Lead, Paint and Color Works, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Varnish, Vermilion and Carmine Factories, Bergen Port, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Very Choice Business Property. Lot, 195x100 feet, with improvements, southeast corner Madison and Peoria-sts. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

SEE HERE!

DON'T YOU WANT A LOT?

ONE-HALF SOLD of the lots on Division-st., Woodlawn and Milwaukee-av. $1,000 each; interest only in advance, semi-annually, at 7 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent per annum. Principal all payable in five years. Commission to other agents.

BOWEN, KING & CO.,

15 Centre-av., Chicago, Ill.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $60; steerage fare, $26. United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 324 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. W. C. Hunt,

St. Caroline's Court.

Office, 313 Madison-st. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m.; 3 to 4 p. m. Messages can be sent by telegraph to the hotel from any station in the city.

TO LEASE.

LUMBER YARD

TO LEASE.

The Yard formerly occupied by C. Meade & Co., on South Branch and Mason Canal. It has over 250 feet good new dock, and about four acres of ground. Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR,

Room 3 Tribune Block.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LEASE for a term of years: 60 ft. front on South Water-st., by 150 ft. deep, to an alley, between State and Dearborn-sts. Apply to LYON, LOKE & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

CLOTHING.

1872. WHOLESALE. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores,

247 & 249 Monroe-st.,

CHICAGO,

Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of

CLOTHING

AND

Furnishing Goods

That we ever manufactured.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

PLATT,

The People's Clothier,

Will open on Saturday, March 16, 1872, at

359 STATE-ST.,

CORNER HARRISON,

WITH A FULL LINE OF

FINE CLOTHING,

For MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S Wear.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, etc.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.

WILL OPEN A

MAMMOTH

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

On or before April 1,

CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

AGENTS FOR

BUILDERS IN IRON,

Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam Chilled Iron Safety Bolt-Nut and Beaters for Buildings.

Hammers and Machinery

Of all kinds. We have samples of

No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded.

We invite the attention of architects and builders to our Iron Work, which is faced and fitted before leaving the works, ready for erection.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

General Agents, No. 281 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

50 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT OR SALE on the most favorable terms.

Sole Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Smith's American Organs.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

INSURANCE.

STERLING INSURANCE.

Large Capital and Unimpaired Resources.

MILLER & DREW'S

Insurance Agency,

OFFICES: 472 WABASH-AV., and 70 MARKET-ST.

Acceptable risks in ALL Divisions of the City INSURED at equitable rates, upon direct application to either of our offices as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A New Food for Invalids and Invalids.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina, a new article of diet, has lately been introduced by Messrs. H. ASTIE & CO., 39 Beaver-st., New York. It is a bread and milk flour, and contains all the elements of a complete meal in the most assimilable state. It bears the endorsement of many of the most eminent physicians of New York City, and its use will, no doubt, owing to the very satisfactory results observed wherever tested, become general. It is also an excellent food for invalids of all ages.

A FINE OIL CHROMO,

The Cooper of Nuremberg,

(A Prince in disguise), given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, 56 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JOHN H. WRENN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Co-Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style of R. P. OBER & CO., and propose to identify themselves with the trade of the city, as dealers and jobbers in Teas, Tobaccos and Syrups.

Chicago, March 11, 1872.

R. P. OBER.
J. B. DICKINSON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Blatherwick, Turner & Co., Commission Merchants, 57 West Lake-st., Chicago, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All claims to be settled by Blatherwick Bros. & Chapman, who continue the business at 52 West Lake-st.

E. G. BLATHERWICK,
RICH'D TURNER,
C. W. BLATHERWICK,
E. S. CHAPMAN.

Chicago, March 12, 1872.

To all our old patrons and friends we return sincere thanks for past favors, and trust to be able by strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same, and invite new friends and shippers to give us a trial. BLATHERWICK BROS. & CHAPMAN.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

2,000 Early Richmond Cherry Trees

From 4 to 10 feet high, 2½c to $1 each; 2,000 Concord grape vines, 2 to 3 years old, $10 to $15 per 100, sold at the best varieties of small fruits for sale at the fruit garden of DR. A. H. HIATT, Wheaton, Ill. Send for circular.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. I have on hand, and for sale at lowest market prices, a large stock of building and bridge timber. Bills of timber and long joists cut to order.

JOHN McCONNELL,

Yard and Office, 548 Lumber-st., near Twenty-second.

BOOTS AND SHOES

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS OF

Boots & Shoes,

575 STATE-ST.,

NEAR TWELFTH-ST.

Stock large and complete. The very lowest prices always made.

Will remove about April 15, to new building, southwest corner Market and Madison.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

THE National Bank Note Company,

(Incorporated November, 1863.)

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MUSIC PUBLISHERS.

750 Geo. F. 750

ROOT & SONS,

MUSIC DEALERS,

Have a complete and splendidly selected stock of

TEACHING MUSIC.

The attention of Music Teachers is invited to Shryock's Music Teacher's Register, Price, 50 cts.

750 Wabash-av 750

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD SHIRTS

Rebosomed & Refitted

46 South Desplaines-st.,

(Up stairs, Room 2).

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 62 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for furnishing one million of their ties for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 47 miles. These tie proposals can make them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line.

H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architects, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 18, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make bona fide bids will be furnished with all information desired by

R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

BRICK MACHINE.

THE PEEKSKILL

Brick Machine.

The success and rapid sale of the PEEKSKILL COMPANY'S BRICK MACHINE, manufactured by the Peekskill Manufacturing Company, of Peekskill, N. Y., has attracted universal attention. Circulars, etc., may be had at the store of A. G. Dewey & Co., No. 624 West Madison-st., from Saturday, March 9, to 15th March 15, to receive orders.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open Wednesday, April 3. Students can be admitted into either the Collegiate Department and Grammar School. For admission apply to the Rev. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D., Racine College, Racine. Circulars can be obtained at the Northwestern National Bank.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

PUBLIC MARKET

A few stalls are to rent in the New Market, north west corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. Immediate possession can be reasonable. The building and the meat market are now built in this city. Apply to J. H. MEELER, 262 Halsted-st. or at the building.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, 70 South Canal-st.

PENCILS.

A. W. FABER'S AND OTHER LEAD PENCILS

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Mathematical Instruments

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

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No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

Tribune Branch Office, No. 449 Washington, in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The House of Representatives of Illinois has passed a bill apportioning the State into 19 Congressional Districts. As the vote by which the bill was passed was a decided one, including also a large number of Democrats, we suppose, the Senate will also pass the bill. This county is divided into three districts; the First embraces the wards of the South Division and the towns south of the canal; it also includes the Seventh Ward, and the County of DuPage. The Second District embraces the West Division of the city, except the Seventh Ward. The Third District includes the wards of the North Division, all the towns not included in the First District, and the County of Lake. The fire has produced such changes in the resident population of the city, that no reference to previous votes will afford any indication as to the probable result by wards, at this time. We therefore estimate the Republican majorities in these three districts, and they are as follows:

1. South Side and towns and DuPage County; estimated Republican majority, 3,000.
2. West Division, except Seventh Ward; Republican majority, 500.
3. North Division and towns, and Lake County; Republican majority, 4,300.

For the other districts we give the Democratic and Republican vote at the Presidential election in 1868:

4.—Kane, DeKalb, McHenry, Boone, and Winnebago Counties; Republican, 18,401; Democratic, 8,180; Republican majority, 10,221.

5. Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Ogle Counties; Republican, 15,749; Democratic, 7,493; Republican majority, 7,856.

6. Lee, Bureau, Putnam, Henry, and Rock Island Counties; Republican vote, 14,995; Democratic, 6,612; Republican majority, 8,383.

7. LaSalle, Kendall, Grundy, and Will Counties; Republican, 14,371; Democratic, 10,074; Republican majority, 4,297.

8. Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Livingston, Woodford, and Marshall Counties; Republican, 13,757; Democratic, 8,471; Republican majority, 5,286.

9. Stark, Peoria, Knox, and Fulton Counties; Republican, 14,356; Democratic, 11,571; Republican majority, 2,785.

10. Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler Counties; Republican, 14,011; Democratic, 12,500; Republican majority, 1,511.

11. Adams, Brown, Pike, Calhoun, Green, and Jersey Counties; Republican, 11,367; Democratic, 10,501; Republican majority, 866.

12. Scott, Morgan, Cass, Menard, Sangamon, and Logan Counties; Republican, 13,305; Democratic, 12,758; Democratic majority, 1,389.

13. Mason, Tazewell, McLean, Logan, and DeWitt Counties; Republican, 14,467; Democratic, 11,554; Republican majority, 2,914.

14. Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Douglas, Coles, and Vermilion Counties; Republican, 13,795; Democratic, 10,768; Republican majority, 4,027.

15. Edgar, Clarke, Cumberland, Moultrie, Shelby, Effingham, Jasper, and Lawrence Counties; Republican, 11,679; Democratic, 15,189; Democratic majority, 3,590.

16. Clay, Richland, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, White, Saline, Gallatin, and Hardin Counties; Republican, 10,824; Democratic, 14,060; Democratic majority, 1,456.

By this comparison, there are fifteen Republican districts and nine Democratic districts. But it should be remembered that this is on a vote when the Republican majority was 51,000. A reduction of this majority to 30,000 would involve the election of Democratic members in many districts classed as Republican. A very small percentage of reduction in the Republican vote would give the Second, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Districts to the Democrats, thus allowing them to elect eleven of the nineteen members of Congress, and this, too, while the State might give a majority for the Republican candidate. The apportionment is as fair in point of population; and general arrangement as can be expected in purely partisan legislation; but it shows how important it is that the Republican party, to be successful, should be united, and not compelled to support candidates against whom there is widespread and deep-seated disaffection. With a candidate for President against whom there is no general popular complaint and objection, the Republicans might elect 15 but of the 19 members of Congress; under other circumstances, the ratio may be reversed.

THE STATE REVENUE BILL.

The House of Representatives, after four months of labor, has laid aside its own Revenue bill, and taken up that passed by the Senate. The present revenue laws of this State are a mass of confusion and inconsistencies. There is no legislation more imperatively needed than a reduction of the existing statutes to one general and intelligible code. Such is the law at present that any man of ordinary shrewdness, by appealing to the Courts, can escape taxation altogether for State and county purposes. With a knowledge of this fact, the Legislature has so far failed to make any progress on this important subject. Were the Legislature to adjourn without action, the Governor would undoubtedly feel compelled to convene them in special session.

The most serious obstacle in the way of an agreement is in the matter of deductions. The Senate bill, in several instances, provides for double taxation, and then, as a partial compensation for the injustice, allows debts to be offset against credits. The House, on the contrary, is opposed to any deductions, while it persists in duplicate taxation, as for instance, taxing all the property of a corporation, and then taxing its capital invested in that same property. At one time the House changed front on this subject and went to the opposite extreme, allowing every man to deduct all his debts from the taxable valuation of his personal property. This was abandoned when it was found that allowing a man to deduct his debts, at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, from the value of his personal property, assessed at 25 cents on the dollar, would be in effect offsetting $4 of taxable property with $1 of debt. If the Legislature would require that all property be assessed at its cash valuation, instead of the present uncertain arrangement, the returns would be an array of taxables to the amount of $1,200,000,000, from which debts might be then safely deducted, as they ought to be in any logical system of taxation. But such a rule, in spite of the express letter of the law, seems to be impossible—the devotion to the old, habitual, slip-shod way of doing business is too strong to admit any reform.

Under these circumstances, the best thing, perhaps, that can be done is to amend and pass the Senate bill. The machinery for the collection of taxes provided by that bill, and the general regulations, are such an improvement upon the existing law that their adoption is extremely desirable. Even if the bill be imperfect in the matter of deductions and in other details, the passage of that bill does not preclude legislation hereafter to correct them. What is wanted is some consistent law on the subject, and, though the Senate bill may not be wholly acceptable to any member of either house, it is, perhaps, the best thing attainable now.

The Administration has just won an important victory. To carry out its pet scheme of Civil Service Reform, an appropriation of $20,000 was necessary. Senators Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling and some others were charged, by circumstances beyond control, not to vote. The loss of these votes,—sure, of course, to be given for any Administration scheme,—made the success of the measure doubtful; so doubtful, in fact, that it would have been lost, had not Sohurz, Edmunds, and Trumbull heaped coals of fire on the President's head, by supporting his favorite measure. It is with sorrow that we feel obliged to call attention to the fact that Pomeroy and Caldwell, of Kansas, and Clayton, of Arkansas, bolted from the straight and narrow path of party allegiance.

HEAFIELD AND THE BURNT RECORDS BILL.

The Burnt Records bill originated in the wisdom of Solon, and died of the jokes of Grimaldi. It was universally recognized to be the most important measure, as regards this county, pending in the Legislature,—involving the evidence of title to every man's property in Cook County,—and yet was killed with a laugh. The combined legal wisdom of the Legislature, aided and abetted by the combined legal wisdom of Cook County, was brought to bear upon the question of re-establishing evidence of titles. As our readers will remember, the daily journals of the city, immediately after the fire, teemed with communications from lawyers and capitalists, and those who were neither lawyers nor capitalists, each of which suggested a perfectly feasible way of settling the vexed question. When the Legislature came into session, the best legislative talent was brought to bear upon it, and, after four months of tedious incubation, the bill was brought forth.

The potency of a laugh was never better exemplified than in this case, and, although Mr. Heafield, of Cook, will be very liable to go down to posterity (if he goes at all) as a buffoon, he has, nevertheless, afforded a striking example of the power of nonsense in the State Legislature. It is not the first time that a grave and learned Senator has found himself confounded by a harlequin in cap and bells. The King's jester has more than once abashed the King's counsellor. Mr. Heafield's speech was but thirty minutes in length; the speeches of members in behalf of the bill might be measured by columns and by hours. And the communications to the daily press, and they would cover nearly all the property in Cook County. Mr. Heafield's speech had neither sense, fact, nor law in it; the other speeches exhausted the law of the tenure of property. Mr. Heafield was as jolly over the ruins of Chicago as a magpie. The advocates of the bill brooded over it with the solemnity of owls, and gave to it that weight of respect, that dignity of decorum, and that philosophical research which the gravity and the importance of the subject merited. And yet, in a few minutes of time, and with two cents' worth of nonsense, all these grand theories of law and substantial structures of fact disappeared as if they had been made of cardboard. Mr. Heafield had nothing more substantial to offer on the subject of burnt records than that he was "coming down on it like a June-bug on a pota to vine;" that he had been in chancery, and, after getting his case before twelve honest farmers, he "knocked the socks off his antagonist just like falling off a log;" that he had nothing against Mr. King, "but I want to tell him, right here, that my name's Jack, and that a King cannot, never did, and never will take a Jack;" that the section of the bill providing for Masters in Chancery would make them "thicker in Chicago than fleas on a dog;" and that, "though Nero fiddled when Rome was burning, and Lycurgus played seven-up on his wife's coffin, that is no reason our people should be gobbled up in a chancery-hopper after they have been burned up out and ground out of what little they have left." This farrago of nonsense would apply equally well to any other bill pending in the Legislature. It answered no argument, disproved no fact, and had no particular connection with records either burned or unburned. If any member of the House had moved an adjournment immediately after the speech, and the House had had time to take a sober second thought, Mr. Heafield would ever after have been the favorite clown of the first General Assembly after the adoption of the new Constitution, and his nonsense would have been as powerless as the blowing of a penny-whistle. But his coarse jests tickled the fancies of rural members, and all the solid facts and legal accumulations, all the speeches, memorials, preambles, resolutions, and the bill itself, disappeared in a gulfaw. The jester was more powerful than the King himself, and Heafield was the hero of the hour by virtue of sheer buffoonery. The incident points a moral. Hereafter, no matter how grave the subject under discussion may be, allowance must be made for the force of folly. If Mr. Heafield can cut capers so nimbly as to defeat such an important measure as the Burnt Records bill, what bill is safe from his fascinations? Legislation is endangered so long as he is allowed to be funny.

THE END OF JAY GOULD.

The decline and fall of the Tammany-Erie power in New York are as dramatic as the concluding catastrophes in any of the tragedies of Shakspeare or Sheridan Knowles, and as quick and startling as the death-throes of the late rebellion. A year ago they seemed impregnable. To-day their leaders are on trial in the criminal courts, or concealing themselves from justice, or dead in dishonored graves. First in dramatic order, a few of those mysterious "pushers," whose assist so conveniently and disastrously in precipitating the denouement of so many dramas, were taken or copied from the City Comptroller's office by an accomplice with whom he had quarrelled,—were committed to the press and published. Their disclosures startled the people; but the Tammany leaders were far from dismayed. Then followed the flight of Garvey, the discovery of the theft of the vouchers from the Comptroller's office the demand of the virtuous Mayor that the Comptroller resign, his arrest, and tardy acquiescence; the indictments of the Mayor himself, of Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly, and the trial of Hall.

Meanwhile, Fisk had met his death as the direct result of his sensual prodigacy. But it was not enough that Fisk should be thus suddenly brought to his end. The dramatic unity is preserved in that the death of Fisk became the immediate cause of the overthrow of the whole Erie gang. The dread spectacle of his terrible expiation, combining with the exposures of the villanies of the Tammany leaders then going on caused the Erie Directors to see that they could no longer rely on the protection of Judge Barnard or the shielding power of the Albany Legislature. Barnard was already in course of impeachment, and a repeal of the Classification bill was passing through the Committees at Albany. The rollicking, jovial, shrewd, and dashing genius of their robberies had gone to his long home, and it was time for them to be going, too. Mr. Couch, one of their number, carries their surrender to the English stockholders. The rest was mere detail, ably managed, but inevitable.

Finally, the last feature of this drama is the foiled and helpless obstinacy of Gould, like that of the treacherous Macbeth when Birnam wood came to Dunsinane, and the startled regicide prepared to follow the murdered King. Gould first resorted to the law, entrenching himself behind an injunction and a squad of police. Even the Erie thieves, in their last struggle, repudiate the Erie Judge. They knew that some signature more respected than Barnard's was needed to stay the hand of Fate. When Judge Ingraham's injunction is torn up, the cowardly Gould screams to the police and the Sheriff's men, like the old Jew Fagin in his insane cell, "Arrest them; throttle them; clear them out!" But the charm of power was gone, and even the brute force arrayed for his protection discovered that this dog had had his day. He remains with his mob of roughs in a portion of the Erie buildings, trying to fight for a pardon, but his real problem now is, to screen his property from the Sheriff and his person from the State Prison.

Mr. David Dudley Field, whose name will ever be identified with the worst chapters of Erie, was ignominiously expelled from his position as counsel to the Erie Road, and the bearer of his injunction kicked down stairs. Whether the meshes of the legal network through which the stockholders have obtained possession of Erie, are in all respects technically regular or not, the force of public opinion, long outraged and indignant, sustains the proceeding, and the Judge who should attempt to reinstate the Erie gang would be more sure of impeachment than those who have heretofore kept it in power. What a procession of discomfited scoundrels: Garvey, Connolly, Sweeny, Tweed, Fisk, Hall, and Gould. And still there remains to be added to these *dramatis personæ* the foul and judicial champion of them all, Judge Barnard.

The new President and Directors of the Erie Railway are men who will not only expose and prosecute the late defrauders to the utmost, but will redeem the financial reputation of the Company, and give it the confidence and credit of the moneyed world. General John A. Dix, a thorough business man as well as a statesman, diplomatist, and soldier, Vice President Archer, General George B. McClellan, Mr. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, and the other Directors, are all gentlemen of high standing and ability, and their administration cannot fail to do all that can now be done to raise the Erie to the enviable reputation among American railways which its great resources and business deserve.

However it may be with those who would paint Satan, it is impossible to paint blackmailers blacker than they really are. The garroter and the assassin ran a little personal risk, and at the most mixed only kill their victim once for all, but these cowardly vampires prey on the ruin of a man's good name and prolong the agony from day to day, nicely adjusting the torture in order to wring out the greatest possible amount of money, and yet leave the dread of exposure keenly alive. Of all classes of men, clergymen are most exposed to these attacks. For usefulness in their profession they must be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. If they can once be ensnared, they are lost. Ruin is inevitable, either from instant exposure, or from the thousand-fold worse anguish of relentless pursuit by the sharer of their guilty secret. If they are innocent, it avails them little. The breath of suspicion taints their life forever. A few weeks since, an aged minister died in a Canadian village, who, twenty years ago, was a leading New York clergyman. An anonymous note asked him to visit a dying woman at a notorious house. He went, and met two men who produced him of flagrant impurity. Then the old game went on. Exposure was threatened. To avoid scandal, money was paid. The demands doubled and redoubled, and the fearful burden of anxiety crushed out health and finally life. The New England Conference has a similar case before it, where the ex-housekeeper of a lately married minister accuses him of seducing her, and has perhaps ruined him forever. He had refused her hush-money, and had foolishly trusted to the strength of his reputation to discredit the statements of a confessedly unchaste woman. The attempt to blackmail Rev. Dr. Carter has fortunately come to an untimely end. His vigorous action sets an admirable precedent for the scores of innocent men who may be paying hush-money to-day. His "victim" has been taken home, and her counsel make a piteous appeal to Dr. Carter to withdraw his suit, "to give her a chance to reform." He has very righteously declined to do so. It is due to himself, to his family, to his church, and to the cause of Truth everywhere, that this suit should be prosecuted to the bitter end. The punishment of one attempt to blackmail will have a most healthy effect.

At the meeting of the Common Council on Monday evening, Alderman Gardner offered a very sensible resolution, authorizing the Board of Public Works to allow the dumping of *debris* from the burnt district in Lake Park, so as to fill up the small lakes and ponds in the park. The few sluiceways in the outer breakwater have always been insufficient to keep the water in the basin pure between the railroad tracks and the park. The water has always been shallow and well-nigh stagnant, and, during the past year or two, a rank growth of weeds has sprung up in it. The railroad companies are now engaged in filling up the space beneath their tracks, which will further prevent the ingress of water from the lake, and its effect will be to make the basin, and especially these pond-holes in the park, the reservoirs of stagnant water this summer, unless they can be constantly supplied with fresh water from the street-mains,—an expense the city is not prepared to meet. The attempt to embellish the narrow strip of land along Michigan avenue with these pond-holes was a failure at best. The land devoted to this purpose was too narrow for such embellishments, which were tawdry in themselves, and ridiculously insignificant in comparison with the vast expanse of water adjacent to them. In point of beauty, therefore, nothing will be lost by filling them up, and, if they can be utilized by affording a place for *debris*, and removing the possibility of unhealthiness from them, they will answer a better purpose than they have yet accomplished.

Snow on the Northern Pacific Railroad

Knowing that, if the Northern Pacific could stand the crucial snow-test of the present winter, it would forever silence complaints from snow-obstruction during ordinary seasons, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have endeavored to ascertain the amount of snow-fall during the past few months on the route which that road is to traverse. If the Northern Pacific Road, contrary to all natural expectation and the unassisted speech, be able to give an unobstructed winter communication with the Western States, and the facts establish it, the matter is of much importance to Chicago and to the whole country.

R. E. Fisk, editor of the *Montana Herald*, writes from Helena, under date of Feb. 19, stating that the snow-fall has been greater during the present winter than at any time during the six years of his residence in that Territory, and estimates the depth at 15 to 20 inches on a level. At Bozeman, nearly the highest point reached by the Northern Pacific,—it has been from 15 to 18 inches. The bottom-lands have been scarcely covered, and but few cattle have perished, while thousands in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and even New Mexico, have died from inability to get at the buried grass. Unprecedentedly deep as the snow has been, the stages have not been seriously impeded, and, in his opinion, there has been scarcely a day when railroad trains could not have traversed the country from end to end.

J. A. Van Anda, Superintendent of Missions in Montana of the Methodist Episcopal Church writing from the same place, Feb. 5, says: "I do not believe there has been more than a *single day* at one time when the Northern Pacific could not have been on time. I do not believe, from the general character of the winters here, that the time will ever occur when the Northern Pacific will know such a blockade as that which the Union Pacific now experiences. There has been very little drifting of snow, and it is the severest season known by the oldest inhabitant."

J. W. Flenniken, Assistant Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, writes, also from the same place, Jan. 22: "I have not heard of any serious snows on any of our lines. Major Pease, who has just arrived from the Crow Agency, says that, between the Agency and the Divide, there is but little snow, but that the Indians who have lately come down the Yellowstone report considerable snow along the river. Between here and Bozeman, there seems to be more than in any other part of the Territory. Between Forts Shaw and Benton, it has disappeared altogether. In the Bitter-wood and Missoula Valleys there has been none of any great account. So far as I can learn, the snow would not have delayed trains, had they been running, more than one day. My opinion of the danger of deep snows and frequent drifts is, that at no time will the Northern Pacific have to encounter anything like the trouble and vexation that the Union Pacific is liable to any winter. The road between here and Deer Lodge has been open and in good condition ever since it was first open."

Mr. Flenniken appends to his letter the meteorological report at Helena for the week ending Jan. 22. These observations, taken at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. show that the average temperature of the week was trifle over 26 degrees, the highest record being 37 degrees, and the lowest 15 degrees.

Finally, Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in answer to a series of interrogatories that entirely cover the whole ground concerning the snow difficulty, says: "I do not apprehend that snow-sheds would be certainly necessary. The only place at all liable to that contingency (for the next four miles) is on or near the Bozeman Divide, between the Yellowstone and Fort Ellis. I think it right to regard it as possible that snow-sheds in that vicinity might be deemed advantageous. But trains been running over our road all the way from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, without snow-sheds or snow-fences. There would have been obstruction to the regular trains along the western half of Minnesota, or a portion of it, at the Bozeman Divide, and perhaps along a portion of Clarke's Fork's; but, with a reasonable provision of snow-fences, but little detention would have been experienced. Our road from Duluth to Oak Lake has been free most of the way this winter, without snow-fences. My opinion is, that, with well-constructed snow-fences (possibly snow-sheds at Bozeman Divide) at the worst points indicated, the Northern Pacific Road could be kept open for regular traffic even through such a winter as the present. Even in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, the thermometer, from the 8th to the 14th of January (the latest record I have), in the middle of the day, ranged from 27 degrees to 45 degrees, with one exception, the 13th, where it was 20 degrees, all above zero. The advantage over the Union Pacific will be in having much less necessity for snow-sheds, and a larger proportion of the line comparatively free from snow."

There is corroborative evidence that the Northern Pacific Road will be comparatively free from snow, in the observations made by Biodget, some 20 years ago. He then conclusively showed that, along the parallel followed by the Union Pacific, the snow-fall reached the very high figure of 60 inches. "Below or south of the 41st parallel," he tells us, "the snows are extremely irregular, and yet often profuse and excessive, and more likely to occur in February and the spring months, an extraordinary phenomena, that in the early winter, and instances are frequent of profuse April snows." The immense condensation on this parallel demonstrates the pressure of warm vapor-laden currents from the Pacific, which are chilled by the high mountain ranges over which the Union Pacific passes, but which are not condensed farther north, where the elevations are gentle, and consequently comparatively snowless,—the average elevation of the Union Central Road, between Omaha and San Francisco, being 5,000 feet; the Texas Pacific, 2,300; the 35th parallel, 3,600; while that of the Northern Pacific is but 1,000."

The Grand Opera House has never witnessed a more dramatic representation than that of Monday noon. It was like the transformation scene of a spectacular drama. Presto! change!—and Honesty is triumphant. Gould is deposed, David Dudley Field and Shearman are dismissed, General Dix is President, Barlow is counsel, and Fair-Play has a majority of the Board of Directors. The minor scenes are all good. The tearing of the fraudulent injunction to bits, the bursting of Shearman from the room, the ludicrous failure of his attempt to have the police put out the Directors,—all these are amusing, and culminate in the wild steeple-chase over chairs and around tables through which Jay Gould led the United States Marshal. Frederick A. Lane has played the *rôle of* Garvey, and by so doing has expiated much of his own guilt. The long contest is probably over. Instead of the wars and threatenings of wars of the past, we shall revive pleasant memories by reading each day the new Superintendent's bulletin: "All quiet on the Erie Railroad."

The season of religious murders and suicides has come around again. In New York, a woman, a devout Catholic, dies suddenly without extreme unction, for husband and two daughters believe that she is lost forever, and go mad *since she died*. All three attempt suicide, are prevented, and confined in different cells. One daughter strangles herself within an hour, and her sister and father have to be constantly watched. In Maine, a young mother becomes convinced that she is a great sinner, and kills her infant child to save it from a life of woe. In Ohio, a man prays himself into a fit, and dies. In Illinois, in the same State, a husband and wife strip naked, pray for 15 minutes, drown two of their children, beat in the skull of their baby, hunt in vain for the two elder daughters, and go calmly to bed. In half an hour, the man suffocates his wife, prays for hours, and then tells the whole story, which the two living daughters confirm. Here are two suicides and five murders reported within a week, as the result of religious excitement.

The New York *Tribune*, in a mournful exhibit of "What Two Dollars a Ton Has Done," says that the effect of reducing the duty on pig-iron $2 was to stop work on many blast-furnaces in process of erection, and to cause those in operation to be sparingly stocked. In the same article, referring to dilatory lines below, occurs this comment: "There are not blast-furnaces enough in operation to supply the rolling-mills, and the mills are bidding against each other for pig-metal, and will continue to bid * * until adventurous capitalists shall be tempted to put up new furnaces sufficient to restore the normal relation of supply to demand." The first statement is, that the tariff question stopped the building of new furnaces, and interfered with the working of the old ones. The second is, that the old ones cannot possibly supply the existing demand, and that it would pay to build new ones. The latter is the correct statement.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet in this city on Friday, the 15th inst., to issue a call for a State Convention. The members of the Committee are:

	AT LARGE.	
A. C. Babcock,		O. M. Hatch,
C. B. Farwell,		M. E. Bond.
	Districts.	*Districts.*
1. B. S. Hammond,		7. Schuyler Waite,
2. Geo. Bangs,		8. General Lippincott,
3. C. B. Boyce,		9. J. L. Scott,
4. Dr. Robinson,		10. J. Russell,
5. Geo. Walls,		11. James Martin,
6. Alex. McIntosh,		12. J. M. McCutcheon,
		13. P. H. Pope.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Between the 14th and 21st of February, three of the oldest residents of Staunton died, viz: Richard Chapman, aged 90 years; Henry Caldwell, aged 84 years; and Sally Snell, aged 62 years.

—The Rev. Sidney Corbett, Rector of St. John's Church, Quincy, asked his congregation to reduce his salary $1,000, as he felt able to reciprocate their affection for himself and devotion to the Church by making some sacrifice in their behalf.

—The grounds on which the next State Fair is to be held are about one mile from the Ottawa depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and a track will be laid over this distance. The area is sixty acres, situated on a bluff of the Illinois River about thirty feet high, and very finely adapted for the purpose. The river excludes for half a mile along the south side of the grounds, so that the water supply is adequate and certain.

—The Sparta *Plaindealer* desires it understood that there is no coal bed within twelve miles of Chester.

—Conductor Driscoll, of the Cairo Short Line, has fallen heir to a fortune by the death of a relative in the East.

IOWA.

A corset is on exhibition at Dubuque, which has squeezed three females to death.

—M. Turley, of Council Bluffs, has invented a machine for making gas from corn-cobs.

—The members of the Congregational Church in Marshalltown, are not allowed to sell or drink intoxicating liquors.

—Cedar Rapids will name its new fire-engine after the citizen who donates most freely toward it.

—The Hon. S. C. Bever, of Cedar Rapids, about a year ago, gave one of his sons $12,000 worth of handsome residence, and grounds to match; soon after, he gave his daughter a fine home, and he is now building another, equal to the others, for the third child.

—The saloons of Sioux City have paid into the Treasury of that place the sum of $6,000.

—The Tipton *Advertiser* says that a $2,400 stamp mill will be erected immediately at Rochester, near Cedar River, when the silver problem will be straightened out.

—The Rev. Mr. Morrison, the Methodist preacher in Atlantic, Cass County, has preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church, having decided to leave that denomination and adopt the Episcopal faith.

—No licenses are given to drinking-saloons in Oskaloosa, nor in Mahaska County entire.

—Iowa has 55,000 square miles, and is divided into 100 counties, averaging 254 miles square. The number of townships is probably 1,500. Let every family have 80 acres of land, and the aggregate population would amount to about 2,500,000. Forty acres to each household would double that number of human beings. The breadth of the State, north and south, is 324 miles, and its length, east and west, average 170 miles.

WISCONSIN.

Theron Pinnah, who settled at Lake Mills in 1856, died in that village on the 25th ult., at the age of 87 years.

—Grant County pays out annually over $75,000 for fire insurance.

—Nathan Thompson, of Johnstown, had an eye-ball removed by a Janesville surgeon, and is recovering.

—A Waupaca lady received among her wedding presents, twenty years ago, a paper of needles. She has done all the sewing for a large family with this paper of needles, and they are not used up yet.

—On Sunday of last week, Peter Porton, of Manitowoc, was thrown from a carriage against a step and instantly killed.

—Ellis Doty, the inventor, of Jonesville, died on Monday morning, aged 34. Another old settler, W. H. H. Bailey, died on the same day.

INDIANA.

Shelbyville has had a fashionable wedding, the parties being Riley W. Parnell and Rosnie Buck.

—Martinsville has a mimmey who dyes his hair and whiskers, and preaches about vanity.

—Part of the Lagrange County Infirmary was burned on the 5th. One of the inmates, Abraham Magundy, whose condition required him to be kept in close confinement, was burned up.

—There is not a prisoner in the County Jail, at Evansville, and the doors and windows of that necessary adjunct of civilization are open to give it a thorough ventilation.

MICHIGAN.

A log was recently cut at Greenbush, which contained nearly 10,000 feet, board measure, of lumber. It was 96 feet long and 46 inches in diameter in the centre.

—The newspaper at Jackson compelled the publishers of the *Daily Republican* to charge two cents instead of one for single copies.

—Lumber camps are for the most part broken up, and lumbermen have been pouring out of the woods during the past few days.

—A special agent of the Post Office Department recently passed over the mail route from Chicago to Houghton, to find the cause of the numerous complaints made about the detention of mails.

—Mrs. Mary Lyon died in Plymouth, Feb. 17, aged 81. She went to that town in 1825, endured all the privations of a pioneer, and lived to enjoy an old age of great peace and plenty.

—Mr. Abrams, a farmer of Paw Paw, found near a hay-stack in one of his fields, a live lion, Feb. 13. The unfortunate bird had fallen down in the snow.

—Black-walnut lumber is getting to be so valuable in the vicinity of Charlotte, that G. N. Potter, whose farm is mostly fenced with black-walnut, declares working up the rails into bedstead legs, table legs, etc.

—Alex. Ragan, for 47 years a resident of Monroe County, died in Frenchtown, Feb. 24, aged 74.

PERSONAL.

The Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland, have three females to every two males of the inhabitants.

—Rev. Dr. E. Kirk, of Boston, is now totally blind from a cataract, but it is hoped that he will obtain partial relief from an operation to be performed in a few days.

—Dan Rice has given bonds for and received the horse that was seized by the corporate authorities of Opelika, Ala., for taxes due that city.

—Stephen Ellis, the most popular conductor on the Old Colony & Newport Railroad, has been voted, at a church fair, a finely-finished gold-plated punch.

—Constable Rickford, of Belfast, Me., who had a special writ for a fleeing debtor, found him on a freight train, hid in a car-load of corn. He acknowledged the corn and shelled out.

—The Rev. Charles Arey, of Fredonia, N. Y., has been elected Rector of St. Johns Church, Buffalo, in place of Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe.

—Daniel P. Adams, a veteran printer of Batavia, N. Y., who died on Feb. 29, was, in 1817, employed in carrying the mail on horseback between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Youngstown when the intervening country was nearly an unbroken forest.

—The late Mrs. Margaret Grasmuck, of Fort Scott, was one of a family who settled on the Shawnee Purchase before a house had been erected in Topeka or Lawrence. For some years her home was the only place of worship in the settlement, and was used by the Methodist circuit riders as a resting place after their arduous journeys through the Territory of Kansas.

—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* has the particulars of a curious marriage near Laurel Hill. A certain individual got tired of his wife, after living with her about fifteen years, and hired another man to take her over to South Carolina and marry her, giving him a mule and $35 in money to take her off his hands.

—Captain G. N. Walker, of Peoria, recently found in an old desk used by the late General Peter Sweat, the following autograph letter from President Lincoln, dated April 1, 1862:

In looking over the West for an additional Major General, U. S. A., I can think of no man better suited for the appointment than yourself; and, if you will accept of the appointment, I will be most happy to send your name to the Senate. Send me immediate advice you to duty in General Halleck's Department. Please inform me at your earliest convenience whether you will, or will not, accept of a commission.

—A Paris correspondent of the San Francisco *Post* says:

Strange changes are taking place daily here. You will remember Pierre Bonaparte, the fellow who murdered Victor Noir, a couple of years ago. Well, his house, at Auteuil, near Paris, was sold the other day for a debt of 1,943 francs, which he owed a lumber dealer; but what is stranger yet, the man who observed the attachment is one of the victims of Napoleon III., a Mr. Durlin, who was transported to Cayenne, because he was not a Bonapartist, in 1851.

—The Grass Valley (Cal.) *Union* says a resident of that place wanted a Chinese doctor to take a contract to cure him, to which the Chinaman replied:

Me tinkee you git well; me no know; God see inside, me no see'em. God heep can tell when you git well; you take him medicine, and Melican man's Josh helpee you. Suppose you no wantee Melican man's insulance office, top side alone seen Melican doctor. You pay me 1 month, I tinkee light now; you like insulance you go Glass-a-Valley, you tinkee so you ketchee him insulance paper.

—A Pulaski County (Ga.) planter, who, last week, rented three acres to a negro for a debt of $200, had another planter, a few days after, ride twenty miles to pay him a debt of $300.

—A large box was recently shipped from Toronto to a medical gentleman at Listowel, Ont. It was laid over at Hamilton, where it remained for one day, with other baggage, and upon being placed on the train a pool of blood was noticed beneath the box, which was subsequently opened, when a body, minus the head, was discovered. The Coroner's jury held a brief investigation, and on its second meeting found that the remains had been secretly carried away. The general impression among the people is, that the remains were those of the murderer Travis, who was hanged in Toronto a day or two previous, and the head removed to prevent identification.

—The interest which always attaches to the announcement of the Cambridge (England) mathematical tripos is heightened, this year, by a tragical incident. The senior wrangler is Robert R. Webb, of St. John's College, and his father died during the progress of the examination, which continues for days. Lest the knowledge of his death should interfere with the son's success, the event was withheld from him, and he heard about the same time of his loss and of his splendid success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

San Francisco has recently set in operation three one-horse street cars.

—Cablegram, calogram, kalogram, hallgram thalkogram, and calkogram, are names suggested for messages received by the cable.

—Some one has discovered that the summit of a hemlock tree almost always leans toward the east.

—It is reported that a Boston landlord refrained from collecting rent from one of his tenants for several years that he might avoid payment of the income tax; though, at last accounts, the failure of the tenant he has lost the entire sum, amounting to many thousand dollars.

—Quite a number of penitentiary convicts have been released by the Florida Pardoning Board, on account of the state being unable to bear the expense of feeding them.

—Georgia increased more last year in the value of its property than in any previous year in its history. The increase is estimated at $20,000,000.

—A writer in the *English Mechanic* exults greatly on account of the success of a device put into a practice by him for preventing cats from coming over the fence into his yard. This consists in nailing down horizontally along the top of the fence a piece of wire, gnauze or netting, having a coarse mesh, and projecting about two feet on each side. The netting will bend slightly downward by its own weight, and while it does not exclude the light or rain from the garden, will resist the most persevering efforts of any cat to surmount it.

—Of late years the whalemen have been making a wholesale slaughter of the walrus in the Arctic regions for their oil and ivory. It is estimated that in 1870 upward of 50,000 female walrus were killed, and they are now so shy that the natives on the Arctic shores, from Cape Thaddeus to the Anadyir Sea, who depend upon them almost wholly for food, clothing, boats, and dwellings, are unable to supply the necessaries of life. The Arctic walrus are nearly all females, who go into the Arctics in the summer months to bring forth and nurse their young.

—The London *Daily News* of Feb 21 says: "At the ordinary meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company yesterday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent was declared, and this, with the 10 per cent paid at the close of the year, made a total of 25 per cent per annum."

—The submarine telegraph cables in China are suffering from the attacks of some minute crustacean so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. Various breaks have been traced to the agency of these animals, who imbed themselves in the gutta percha.

—A feed of the Schlice Gin Distillery, given in 1820 to Nathan Tiffany and Earl Jefferson, "two of the brethren intrusted with the management of part of the estate or temporal interest of the community called Shaking Quakers," shows a higher view of the gin business than that which now prevails. The distillery is declared to be decked "for the express uses and purposes of support and help of said community, and for the support of the poor and the relief of the poor, the widow, and the fatherless of this world, as the Gospel may require, according to the understanding and direction of the said Nathan and Earland their successors, as they shall direct and appoint."

A Southerner's Legacy to His Daughter.

From the Richmond (Va.) Despatch.

During the last week the last will and testament of an old citizen of Richmond was admitted to record in the Chancery Court of this city. In it occurs the following passages, which are surely a curiosity in literature:

To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but whom I still deeply and tenderly love, I give, as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of secession and rebellion, doctrines and ideas which have reduced me from affluence to poverty, and as she yet thinks, perhaps, that my legacies will be regained, as in my time my largest as valuable, more so, possibly, than the same amount given in Yankee securities, I give the following, viz: 25 Confederate bonds of K. P. & Co., $25.00; 18 servants, emancipated by secession, $18,000; insurances and bank stocks, $15,000, all 50 claims against the so called Confederate Government, for the wanton, cruel, and wicked destruction of my property on the 14 of April, 1865, $50,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency.

FARM-STOCK.

Comparative Numbers and Prices.

Circular from the Department of Agriculture.

The February circular to statistical correspondents, which invites statements of comparative numbers and prices of farm-st

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A. KEITH
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Madison-st.
WABASH AV.,
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offer to the Trade at
Orders promptly and
D. W. A. KEITH & CO.

PIANOS.

EMPLE OF MUSIC,
st, near Wabash-av.
Pianos, $175 to $275.
d Pianos, $250 to $300.
Pianos, $325 to $475.
ering Pianos for $175.
ER HANGINGS.
HANGINGS!
Styles of Decorations,
Satins, and Blanks,
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embraces all the Novelties
Competent workmen
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purchasing.
N & MACKEY
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CELLANEOUS.

FOUNDRY.
Chilsmed, corner Van Buren
Franklin-sts.
made to order. We are manu-
ings, and will keep on hand an as-
Hitching Posts, Cas-
Fittings, Fitching Posts, Cas-
Railing, Sash Locks and
Sash Screws, &c.
IRON FOUNDRY,
Robinson-st. (near Milwaukee-av.)
J. CRISWELL, Pres.
HILADELPHIA.
ware, Grinders, Blinds, Columns, etc.
Water Pipes.

es! Boxes!
the lowest prices.
E. P. GOODWILLIE,
Corner of Kinzsbury and Ohio-sts.
ractors' Notice.
ould give notice that the public generally
still on hand with a large stock of
ly manufactured, for sale at the
class of brick stone, iron, or frame
may be taken into the agent. Office
Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m.
MERICAN GAME.
FROM AMERICA.
meet the great demand in London and
in England for Prairie Hens, Quail,
other American game, we have
& Co., game and poultry salesmen
night (established 1804), open
and cash daily. Commission 5% per
charges included. Referees: Chicago
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DY-MADE OFFICES.
Business Men.
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OLUTION NOTICES.
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HORACE REED,
N. P. HARRISON,
PETER MURPHY (Special).
h, 24, 1872.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Dr. Rauch's Mortality Report for the Week Ending March 9.

The Death Rate Unusually Large---Small-Pox Again on the Increase.

Twenty-One Fatal Cases Reported---Particulars as to the Prevalence of the Disease.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon in the new City Hall building, Mayor Medill presiding. Those were present Dr. Rauch, Mr. Hoard, and Mr. Reynolds.

MORTALITY.

The report of the Sanitary Superintendent was received, showing the mortality for the week ending March 9 to have been 170 deaths, besides one premature and 9 still-births. This is an increase of 28 over the preceding week. Of deaths by accident there were 4; by brain disease, 5; bronchitis, 6; consumption, 18; convulsions, 21; croup, 4; general debility, 2; dropsy, 8; entinits, 5; erysipelas, 3; puerperal fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; heart disease, 5; inanition, 2; lung disease, 6; meningitis, in various forms, 16; pneumonia, 16; rheumatism, 2; small-pox, 21. Of these who died, 41 were under 1 year of age; 31 from 1 to 10; 4 from 2 to 3; 6 from 3 to 4; 2 from 4 to 5; 13 from 5 to 10; 5 from 10 to 20; 19 from 20 to 30; 11 from 30 to 40; 14 from 40 to 50; 8 from 50 to 60; 13 from 60 to 70; 5 from 70 to 80; and 2 from 80 to 90. Of males there were 89, and of females, 81. Twenty-two were native Chicagoans; 61 of foreign parentage; 27 were born in Germany, and 17 in Ireland. The highest mortality was in the Eighth Ward, where 28 deaths occurred; in the Seventh, 18; in the Sixth, 21; in the Third, 11; in the Fifteenth, 16, and in the Sixteenth, 31. There were no deaths in the First, Second, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards.

REMARKS.

The Superintendent remarks that the increase in the number of deaths, compared with the preceding week, is decided, the number being greater than for any week since early in September, and greater than for the corresponding weeks since 1867. Compared with last week there were 3 more deaths by accident; 2 by brain disease; 2 by convulsions; 2 by typhoid fever, 4 by gastritis, 5 by heart disease, 10 by meningitis, and 11 by small pox; 4 more than three times as many by bronchitis, 2 by cancer, 3 by puerperal fever, and 4 by pneumonia. The causes of death were 2 more, and 2 less, than double the number of deaths, and 3 less than three times the number of deaths. The increase in the number of deaths is great, the only diseases in which it is unusual are meningitis and small-pox. The meningitis is of the worst form of all ages, those over 30 suffered most. There is no difference in the mortality of the sexes, the foreign-born suffer more, and out of 32 sets of foreign-born twins, 4 mortality shows an increase in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and a decrease in the Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. The greatest increase occurred in the Eighth Ward, and the decrease in the Fifteenth. Hospital mortality is less than last week, but generally speaking it is very high, but this condition does not alone obtain here, but throughout the country, especially in large cities.

SMALL-POX.

Cases of small-pox have been reported at the following named streets and numbers: 190 Dearborn, 9 Milwaukee avenue, 124 Ruble, 164 Mohawk, 441 Hubbard, 66 Butterfield, 683 Carroll, County Hospital, 316 West Sixteenth, rear of 702 Indiana avenue, 148 Wright, Mercy Hospital, 63 Brown, 421 West Lake, corner of North avenue and Commercial street, 638 South Union, 152, 154, and 146 North Desplaines, 39 Sheldon, 281 West Madison, 26 Burling, 331 West Randolph, 46 West Indiana, 771 North Halsted, rear of 233 Fourth avenue, 43 de Island avenue, 361 Larrabee street, 76 West Erie, 613 South Clinton, 511 North Halsted, 229 Noble, 167 Augusta, 81 West Indiana, 479 South May, 286 West Division, 75 Thomas, 19 Milwaukee avenue, near Wood, 90 and 95 Milwaukee avenue, 16 Stanton avenue, 20 Bright, 182 and 701 North Halsted, 181 West Erie, 24 Archer avenue, rear of 191 Brown, Lough Hickory, 357 West Sixteenth, 4 Shurtleff avenue, 214 Archer avenue, 19 Eagle, 1 Gardner, 1 Sheffield avenue, 179 North Desplaines, 324 West Madison, 743 Michigan avenue, 991 State, 303 Rees, 572 North Market, 153 West Randolph, 1 South Curtis, 1077 West Twenty-fourth, 20 and 30 Milwaukee avenue, 11 Wade, 201 North Halsted, 91 Coolidge, 246 Erving, canal-boat "Rock Run," on Twenty-fourth, Canal-st. Wounded, Eighteenth, 217 Hurlbut, 462 Milwaukee avenue.

Total, 21. In the West Division, south of Twelfth street, 4 cases, a decrease of 16; north of Twelfth street, 38 cases, an increase of 6; South Division 16, an increase of 6; North Division 12, a decrease of 1.

THE PARTICULARS

concerning the deaths by small-pox for the past week are found in the following table:

Wards.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 20 years.	20 to 30 years.	30 to 40 years.	40 to 50 years.	50 to 60 years.	60 to 70 years.	70 to 80 years.	80 to 90 years.	Total.	Residence.
First													
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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Prof. Delafontaine on the Heating Power of Mineral Coals.

An Iron and Steel Prediction by Colonel J. W. Foster.

A regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening, Colonel J. W. Foster in the chair. The meeting was not very largely attended. The Secretary read a list of donations to the Library and Museum of the Academy from various sources.

Professor Delafontaine read a paper on "The heating power of mineral coals, together with some consideration of the reducing power of the same," of which the following is an abstract: Among the qualities that were required for a mineral coal as a fuel, the amount of heat emitted during its combustion ranked prominently. That was formerly divided into hard and soft coal, the latter, including the semi-bituminous varieties, with from 10 to 13 per cent of volatile matter, as well as the semi-bituminous ores, which contain sometimes as much as 50 per cent of volatile matter. The main elements of the latter were oxygen, hydrogen and carbon. It was generally assumed in this country that anthracite coal had a greater heating power than soft coal. At the request of Colonel Foster, who had devoted much time to the survey of the Indiana coal fields, the Professor had investigated this question, but previous to his stating the result of his examination, he wished to remind the Academy of a few scientific principles not very generally known. Physicists used to measure heats by means of thermal units. A thermal unit was the amount of heat required to raise by one degree a pound of water. When a given substance was burned in oxygen one pound of it always emitted the same amount of heat, the same number of thermal units which is called the heat of combustion. Thus, one pound of hydrogen when burned from oxygen, emitted 62,033 thermal units, which is, in other terms, enough to raise one degree the temperature of 62,033 pounds of water. The heat of combustion of hydro-carbons was nearly equal to the sum of the heat given away by their oxygenic ... For instance, olefiant gas made of one carbon plus 14.3 of hydrogen emitted 21,344 thermal units. As for the compounds in which oxygen is added to carbon and hydrogen—alcohol for example—their heat of combustion was equal to that of the carbon plus that of available hydrogen which they contained. Sometimes, however, corrections had to be made. This being premised, Professor Delafontaine proceeded to explain the method of calculating the calorific power of any mineral coal whose ultimate composition is known. He then presented a table showing the results applied to those Pennsylvania anthracites and eleven coals analyzed by Professor Warnley. The average power of the former was 14,981 thermal units. Three soft coals ranged above that average, while seven of the same equal or excel in that respect the best of anthracites. It might be expected from any coal containing not above 9 per cent of oxygen a calorific power equal, to say the least, to that of the average anthracite. The speaker had gone through the reducing power of coals, that is their value as material for the smelting of iron ores. For a while it was supposed that it would be found in proportionate to the heating power. Such was not the case. Three pounds of carbon would reduce 8. For instance, oleflant gas made of 2 carbon plus 1 of hydrogen would reduce 26 6 pounds of the same, or as 1 to 3, while the ratio of heating powers was 1 to 2.7. The speaker then explained how to calculate the reducing power of a coal from its composition, but he had devised an experimental process which led directly, accurately, and rapidly to the desired result.

Colonel Foster said that in this conclusion he had confirmed his own views and impressions, and believed that in a short time Chicago would be distinguished for its iron and steel manufactures. He read a paper on the subject of Bessemer steel, in which he predicted that, from the resemblance of the block coal of Indiana to charcoal, and the purity of its iron ores of Lake Superior, the coal region of Indiana would be the theatre of the manufacture of Bessemer steel, not for the country alone, but for the whole world. He also expressed his belief that in less than fifty years the centre of the iron manufacturing industry would be found in the Northwest, and that the horizon around Chicago would glow at night with the reflection of the furnaces. There was room enough for a large iron population, considering the price of coal was just twice what it ought to be, and would be in three years, and the rapid growth of the iron industry in the Northwestern States. The first rails were rolled in Illinois in 1856. In 1860 there were 13,000 tons rolled, and 61,000 tons re-rolled. Of these, 2,800 tons were steel, which placed Illinois second only to Pennsylvania in that industry. Similar statistics were produced with reference to the other Northwestern States. The block coals of Indiana would be produced here at less than $5 a ton, and when that time arrived we should become a great manufacturing people.

The Academy adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, March 12, 1872.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 36, in Walker's Block 12, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $600.

W 25 of s 75 ft of Lots 21 to 26, in Block 9, in Hedges' part of Sherman's e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $775.

West Taylor st, near Aberdeen st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $5 600.

Seventy-first st, near Eighteenth ave, s f, 100 ft, with buildings, dated March 12; consideration, $775.

Fifty-first av bet Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts, w f, 62x175 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 52, in Evans & Nutt's s e ¼ of Sec 20, 39, 14, with buildings, dated March 4; consideration, $1,125.

Blanket st, 99 ft s of Webster av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $900.

Barnside st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration $2,000

Lot 87, in Hulls' Block 32, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 30, in Block 3, in Assessor's e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 9, 39, 14, dated Nov. 12, 1871; consideration, $1,270.

Lot 29 of subdivision of Lot 17, of Block 2, Sheffield's addition, dated Sec 20, 39, 14, with buildings, dated March 9; consideration $1,600.

Lots 45 and 47, in Block 1, in Hedges' s ½ Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $625.

North Market st, 25 ft s of Hubbard st, w f, 25 ft by 100 ft, with cottage, outside property, dated March 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 3, in Block 2, in Stanton, Smith Hoyne st, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 21, in Block 1, in Chas. Harrison's Addition, dated March 11, 1871; consideration $600.

Lot 1, of resubdivision of Lots 1 to 4, of Lot 24, in block 7 of Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 9; consideration, $1,000.

Blanchard st, bet North Market and Franklin sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, with engine-house, dated Oct. 21, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

Washington st, n w cor. of Wabash av, 25x165 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 20, in Block 1, in Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $3,150.

Forsey st, 293 ft n of Division st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 23; consideration, $900.

Ramsey st, 268 ft s of Division st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 23; consideration, $900.

Lot 1, in Block 4, in Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Block 4, in Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, in Block 4, in Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

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Lot 7, in Block 4, in Sheffield's Block's Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

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Lot 189, in Block 4, in Sheffield's

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Fees and Salaries and Miners' Bills in the Senate.

The Senate Revenue Bill Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

House Discussion on the Free School Bill.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE REVENUE QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, March 12.—This morning the subject of revenue came up in the House, and, without discussion, and by a fair majority, the House bill was passed over and the Senate bill taken up. This was partly owing to the absence of Mr. Short and partly to the desire of many members to get on a bill which had not been discussed, and was, therefore, fresher than its rival. It also seemed as if it were getting a step nearer to the passage of some bill; but discussion began with the very first section. Comparatively speaking, the provisions of this act were not familiar to the members, and therefore there were frequent efforts to raise imagined defects which further examination showed did not exist, at least to any very great extent. It was at first thought that both the capital stock of corporations, and also the property owned by them, were taxed; but when it was shown that only the excess of value, if any, of the capital stock over the property, was taxed, the amendment to strike out the taxation of capital stock was defeated by a small, but yet decisive, majority. The amendment to strike out the Board of Equalization was also rejected, though it would not have been out for the desire of many members to pass the bill with as few amendments as possible. Finally it became apparent, if something was not done, the old debates would be repeated days and days and weeks might be consumed in talk on this measure. Therefore, by a sort of common consent, which proves nothing as to its merits, the rules were suspended and the bill ordered to a third reading. No vote will be taken on it till to-morrow or the day after. Objection was made to it by many Southern members, because by it the Treasurer is made *ex officio* Collector instead of the Sheriff, and unless amended in this respect will operate differently to see how it can pass. If it can get anywhere near 90 votes it will pass, for enough of people will change and vote for it sooner than have no revenue at all, and though they may want no deductions, yet for some reason they will support the Senate bill, with its slight deductions. Nearly, if not quite, all of the Democrats will vote for it, and it will probably pass. A majority of the Cook County members will be apt to go against it, for the present pass none will, and then there will inevitably be another special session.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Senate this morning passed the Fee and Salary bill as amended. It recommitted the bill to reduce the pay of Cook County officials, and passed on quite a number of other House and Senate bills.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. Boyd to-day introduced a Congressional Apportionment bill, prepared by him, which, among other changes, throws Henry, Stark, Woodford, and Livingston together, and throws Knox with Schuyler, McDonough, and Warren, making a Republican district. Hancock, Sangamon, is put into a Republican district.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Senate Committee on Railroads reported back the Eminent Domain bill with many amendments, the principal one of which being that no corporation formed under it should have to pay expenses of opening streets and alleys by special assessments or taxation of contiguous property.

FREE SCHOOL BILL.

The House consumed all the afternoon on the Free School bill, but nothing very definite was were offered, and still fewer adopted. The usual attempts were made to strike out County Superintendents, to limit the subjects to be taught to writing and spelling, history and arithmetic, but they were all defeated. When the House adjourned, consideration of the bill was half concluded.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

To-morrow it is expected that the bill for the collection of taxes in cities will be brought up.

MINERS BILL.

The Senate also passed the Miners bill, with amendments which are of no particular consequence, and in which the House will concur.

Strong efforts are making for the pardon of Alderman Montgomery, but there is very little prospect of their succeeding.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.
SPRINGFIELD, March 12, 1872.

Met at 9 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Messrs. Allen, Bishop, Bowman (sick), Donahue, Epler, Flagg, Jackson (sick), Landrigan, Lanting, Little (sick), Pierce, Van Dorston, Whiting.

THE FEES AND SALARIES BILL.

No quorum appearing, the Senate rested under call until a quorum was had. When the Fee and Salary bill was read, it was taken up.

Mr. EDDY regretted that he could not vote for the bill in its present shape. A fair opportunity had not been given for amendments. It was understood that amendments could be offered and ordered printed. This had not been done. He complained that the bill was being rushed to a third reading by a light Senate. That this morning the clock had been set fifteen minutes ahead, calling them to the hall, and the bill was being read when he arrived. He should not vote for the bill. He moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Fees and Salaries, in order that he might offer an amendment making the salaries of Judges of local Courts payable at the State Treasury.

Mr. BANGS said that the same proposition had been made by Mr. Langley, or similar thereto, which had been defeated in the House. A similar with thirty members present was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. WOLFE opposed the motion to recommit. People were urging the passage of some kind of a bill relating to fees and salaries. The bill in question is useless to be sent him in all respects, but it was a very fair bill, and he hoped it would pass, and now was the time to make it a law. The motion was lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS had very serious objections to the bill; but as it seemed to be satisfactory to the House and Senate he would vote for it.

Mr. BUSH would vote against it for the reason that discrimination is in regard to classes of officers.

Mr. JEWETT changed his vote from no to yes, although the bill did not suit him.

Mr. BUSH, upon reconsideration, changed his vote.

The bill passed—yeas, 22; nays, 3—Anderson, Joy, Holcomb, Marsh, and Washburn voting no.

GUARDIANS AND WARDS.

Senate bill 209, in regard to guardians and wards, was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 1.

ELECTION BILL.

Senate bill 220, to provide for the election of Boards of Election, was lost—yeas, 20; nays, 15.

Mr. BUSH entered a motion to reconsider.

ILLEGAL FEES.

Senate bill 236, to punish officers for charging and collecting illegal fees was recommitted.

SALARY OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

Senate bill 242, to provide for the payment of their compensation to Judges of Cook County, Circuit and Superior Courts, and the State's Attorney, came up on its passage.

Mr. EDDY opposed the bill for the reason that the salaries were already fixed by law, consequently they could not be changed. He moved the recommittal of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOODARD had no objections to the reference, but wanted the bill reported back promptly.

The bill was recommitted.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF RECORD.

Senate bill 213, to provide for the establishment, and to regulate jurisdiction of Courts of Record in cities, was passed, yeas, 36; nays, 1.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Senate bill 273, for an act to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies in townships, was taken up on its passage.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved its recommitment to the Committee on Insurance.

Mr. HOLCOMB explained the provisions of the bill.

Messrs. BANGS and CRAWFORD defended the bill, as against the motion to recommit.

The motion was lost, and the bill passed—yeas, 34; nays, none.

CONVICT MILEAGE.

Senate bill 302, to provide for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, was taken up on its passage.

Mr. CRAWFORD explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON was of opinion that the Sheriff was the proper person to convey convicts to the Penitentiary. It was a responsible duty of the Sheriff; many of whom were now underpaid. The Warden of the Penitentiary has enough to do without framing over the State collecting convicts.

Mr. BANGS said the Sheriff is the police officer of County, charged with the care of the prisoner from the day of arrest to delivery at the Penitentiary. He agreed with Mr. Richardson that he was the proper officer to do the work, as heretofore.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that the present law imposed the duties under consideration on the Sheriffs in order that they might receive the pay for the service. A change should be made, and if he could not get the bill through in the nature of a reform and should be passed.

Mr. REDDICK was of opinion that the present law was unjust to the Sheriffs, and the bill should pass. He did not want any additional power conferred upon the Warden of the Penitentiary. He did not want it. If it was conferred upon them it would be abused as other powers had and are abused.

Mr. WASHBURN concurred in the remarks of Messrs. Richardson and Reddick, as to leaving the matter in the hands of the Sheriffs, where it belonged.

Mr. RUSTER was of opinion that it was the discretion of all absolutely to ignore this bill. Because the House of the Senate had passed a bill authorizing the Sheriff to do this work. He alluded to defeated as not a very great while ago. Sheriffs were elected by the community, being every thing and anything for money, and were a nuisance out of business, more or less, as a general thing. The bill was lost—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

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CORPORATIONS.

House bill 117, relating to the organization of corporations for other than pecuniary profit, was recommitted.

FISH BILL.

House bill 230, to prevent the destruction of fish, was passed, yeas 35; nays 0.

EVIDENCE AND DEPOSITION.

House bill 420, relating to evidence and deposition in civil cases was passed, yeas, 36; nays, 0.

ESCHEATS.

House bill 419, to provide for the sale of real property escheated to and vested in the State, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

Mr. Bush introduced a bill to amend Chapter 79, Revised Statutes, relating to costs in cases of partition. Read a first time.

Mr. Boyd introduced a bill to apportion the State into 19 Congressional Districts.

BRIDGES.

House bill 265, relating to bridges across rivers bordering on the State, was taken up, and the House amendments concurred in—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution relating to the opinion of the Attorney General as to tolls upon the river and canal, reciting that it is in the power of the State to collect such tolls, and instructing the Canal Commissioners to act accordingly. Referred to the Committee on Canal and Rivers.

CALUMET DAM.

A message from the Governor relating to the Calumet dam, was referred to the same Committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill to protect subcontractors, etc., recommending its passage; also, bill relating to the exercise of the right of eminent domain, with amendments, which were ordered printed.

DIVORCE.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Domestic Relations, reported back the bill making two years continuous residence necessary for divorce, recommending that it do not pass.

Mr. CARTER moved to lay on the table.

Mr. BARLOW asked the ground.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. BOYD, KERR HARLAN, and others. Mr. Harlan inquired if they should be kicked under the table, without giving it character by ever placing it in the flies.

Mr. YORK opposed the bill, in a speech more forcible than elegant.

The debate was closed by the previous question. The bill was laid on the table until July 4, 1876, Messrs. Bangs and Vaughan voting no.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill to create a Board of Agriculture recommending its passage.

Mr. VAUGHAN, from the Committee on Roads, reported back the bill relating to the erection of bridges between two or more towns. Read a second time.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill to allow appeals from inferior tribunals to be assessed by Town Assessors, since it would lead to great confusion and differences in assessments at present. He wanted a Board of Equalization. It would be impossible to find an Auditor who could stand up under such a task if it were put on him.

Mr. FULLER moved to strike out the entire fourth clause of the section which gives the Board of Equalization full power to determine the value of capital stock, etc., which he deemed put in for the sole benefit of corporations. It would give the Board sole power to tax and exempt in this branch. He subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. ROOT'S amendment was lost—yeas, 46; nays, 84, as follows:

YEAS.			
Adams,	Hall,	Morrill,	
Barrett,	Hawes,	Morse,	
Berry,	Hinchcliffe,	Musselter,	
Bradshaw,	Hoblit,	Nance,	
Brown (Massac),	Hundley,	Phillips,	
Burnside,	Hurlbut,	Pinckney,	
Carey,	Jones (Crawford),	Pritchard,	
Casey (Shelby),	King (Jersey),	Reed,	
Chapin,	King (Stark),	Roberts,	
Cloud (Morgan),	Langston,	Roberts,	
Cushing,	Lathrop,	Scott,	
Cunningham,	Lindley,	Sering,	
Daniels,	Lyon,	Shelton (Warren),	
Dement,	Mason,	Springer,	
Dixon,	Matson,	Taylor,	
Dwight,	McConnell,	Trimble,	
Easter,	Miller (Madison),	Wait,	
Evans,	Miller (St. Clair),	Walsh,	
Fuller,	Moffett,	Whitney,	
Gass,	Morrison,		
NAYS.			
Adams,	Gallagher,	Reinhardt,	
Braxton,	Galloway,	Remsberg,	
Carpenter,	Hatfield,	Rice (Peoria),	
Clark (Kane),	Hunter,	Root,	
Cole,	Johnston,	Ryan,	
Collins,	Knobs,	Sheldon (Chpn.),	
Daniels,	Mason,	Shorrill,	
Davis,	Mayo,	Smith (Ogle),	
Derrickson,	McKeon,	Springer,	
Dixon,	Miller (Kane),	Sullivan,	
Donnelson,	Morris,	Tuthill,	
Dunbar,	Morrison (Cook),	Waite,	
Easter,	Morse,	Watkins,	
Egan,	Phelps,	Webb,	
Ewell,	Pillsbury,	Wheeler,	
Funk,	Price,	Mr. Speaker.	

Mr. DANIELS proceeded to speak of the injurious results to the State of such a system of double taxation. He moved to strike out all reference to capital stock.

Mr. WOLFE opposed the motion to recommit. People were urging the passage of some kind of a bill relating to fees and Salaries. The bill in question is useless to be sent him in all respects, but it was a very fair bill, and he hoped it would pass, and now was the time to make it a law. The motion was lost.

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Burnside,	Hurlbut,	Pinckney,	
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Braxton,	Galloway,	Remsberg,	
Carpenter,	Hatfield,	Rice (Peoria),	
Clark (Kane),	Hunter,	Root,	
Cole,	Johnston,	Ryan,	
Collins,	Knobs,	Sheldon (Chpn.),	
Daniels,	Mason,	Shorrill,	
Davis,	Mayo,	Smith (Ogle),	
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Dixon,	Miller (Kane),	Sullivan,	
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House bill 117, relating to the organization of

pose of its seductions, he would accept the Senate bill on that point, and, if in order, he would move to concur in third reading.

The motion was decided not in order.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. CAHILL moved to postpone the bill till to-morrow. Lost, and made a long explanation of his proposed system, and of the reasons for the change.

The substitute was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 30.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) offered a substitute to abolish County Superintendents, and turn the work over to County Clerks.

Mr. MORRILL offered a substitute, making the County Treasurer do the work.

Mr. HICKS submitted a substitute, which was lost—yeas, 32; nays, 61.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment to extend terms of schools nine months, the time during which directors may have school kept, without a vote of the people.

Mr. BEVERIDGE offered a substitute, requiring schools to be kept open six months.

Mr. CUMMINGS' amendment was adopted.

Mr. BEVERIDGE offered an amendment that no text books should be used except on grammar, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and history.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to—yeas, 64; nays, 33.

EVENING SESSION.

Several House and Senate bills were read, after which the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—The Legislature session to-day has been the Senatorial proceedings on the Assembly Bill No. 7, making liquor sellers responsible for evils of drunkenness, consideration of which was resumed as the special order, at 11 o'clock. There was a goodly attendance at 10 o'clock, and the attendance soon increased until there was no more room in the Chamber, except between the Senators' desks and the Presiding Officer's desk.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole at 11 o'clock, and many of the members repaired to the Senate Chamber, and as an adjournment earlier than usual took place. Nearly all were on the floor or in lobbies of the Senate Chamber. Peculiar interest is felt in this bill than any other matter before the Legislature.

The amendments for submission to the people were withdrawn for the present.

Senator Clark offered and forcibly advocated a substitute punishing drunkenness by imprisonment, increasing in length at each repeated offense.

Senator Foster, in the name of 23,000 petitioners for the bill, protested against any amendment, and Senator Williams expressed his disgust.

Senator Belden offered and urged an amendment to guard against and punish the sale of adulterated liquors, which was lost,—9 to 22.

Senator Hinkley offered and read a written speech of an hour and a half, in favor of an amendment exempting malt liquors from the operation of the bill, to which Senator Quinby added an exemption of native wines.

Without a vote, and pending a motion to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, by the ceasing vote of President Pettit, the Senate adjourned.

The other business of last night and to-day was as follows:

In the Senate, Senate bills were passed securing proper protection to fish; to amend Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Justices and Justices' Courts; providing that jurors shall not be incompetent by reason of reading any newspaper account; to take away the license of any fire insurance company seeking to transfer a suit brought against it from a State to a United States Court; to prohibit the County of Madison from issuing bonds to or for any railroad company; and a number of unimportant bills. Senator Reed moved to lay on the table the bill to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Courts of Record in cities, and making a large number of changes in the present system, and of the reasons for the change.

The motion was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 30.

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WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—The Legislature session to-day has been the Senatorial proceedings on the Assembly Bill No. 7, making liquor sellers responsible for evils of drunkenness, consideration of which was resumed as the special order, at 11 o'clock. There was a goodly attendance at 10 o'clock, and the attendance soon increased until there was no more room in the Chamber, except between the Senators' desks and the Presiding Officer's desk.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole at 11 o'clock, and many of the members repaired to the Senate Chamber, and as an adjournment earlier than usual took place. Nearly all were on the floor or in lobbies of the Senate Chamber. Peculiar interest is felt in this bill than any other matter before the Legislature.

The amendments for submission to the people were withdrawn for the present.

Senator Clark offered and forcibly advocated a substitute punishing drunkenness by imprisonment, increasing in length at each repeated offense.

Senator Foster, in the name of 23,000 petitioners for the bill, protested against any amendment, and Senator Williams expressed his disgust.

Senator Belden offered and urged an amendment to guard against and punish the sale of adulterated liquors, which was lost,—9 to 22.

Senator Hinkley offered and read a written speech of an hour and a half, in favor of an amendment exempting malt liquors from the operation of the bill, to which Senator Quinby added an exemption of native wines.

Without a vote, and pending a motion to make the bill the special order for to-morrow, by the ceasing vote of President Pettit, the Senate adjourned.

The other business of last night and to-day was as follows:

In the Senate, Senate bills were passed securing proper protection to fish; to amend Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Justices and Justices' Courts; providing that jurors shall not be incompetent by reason of reading any newspaper account; to take away the license of any fire insurance company seeking to transfer a suit brought against it from a State to a United States Court; to prohibit the County of Madison from issuing bonds to or for any railroad company; and a number of unimportant bills. Senator Reed moved to lay on the table the bill to amend Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Courts of Record in cities, and making a large number of changes in the present system, and of the reasons for the change.

The motion was lost—yeas, 24; nays, 30.

Mr. RICE (Sangamon) offered a substitute to abolish County Superintendents, and turn the work over to County Clerks.

Mr. MORRILL offered a substitute, making the County Treasurer do the work.

Mr. HICKS submitted a substitute, which was lost—yeas, 32; nays, 61.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment to extend terms of schools nine months, the time during which directors may have school kept, without a vote of the people.

Mr. BEVERIDGE offered a substitute, requiring schools to be kept open six months.

Mr. CUMMINGS' amendment was adopted.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered an amendment that no text books should be used except on grammar, reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and history.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was agreed to—yeas, 64; nays, 33.

EVENING SESSION.

Several House and Senate bills were read, after which the House adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, March 12.—In the Senate, a petition was presented asking abolition of Circuit Courts, office of County Auditor, etc.; bills were introduced making an appropriation of $20,000 for the improvement and current expenses of the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant; providing for payment of witness fees in certain cases; extending the term of office of County Recorders, and changing the manner of electing Presidents of independent school districts, and fixing the time for the levy of taxes. A resolution was adopted relative to the powers of the Special Committee on the New Capitol, allowing the hiring for persons and papers, and the employment of a short-hand reporter. Concurred in.

The Senate passed bills legalizing session of territory and other acts of the City of Delta; providing for the survey of lands and lots in certain cases; making an appropriation of $200,000 for completing the Insane Asylum at Independence; making railroad companies responsible for the wilful wrongs of their agents and employes; exempting sewing machines from execution; requiring conditional sales of personal property to be recorded; and legalizing the acts of incorporations that have failed to file their articles of incorporation within the proper time; legalizing the annexation of certain territory to the City of Knoxville.

In the House the Speaker presented a message from the Governor enclosing a draft of bill on the subject of insurance. The bill is very lengthy, and is designed to assist in the inauguration of a system of insurance applied and beneficial to the insurance interests of the State. Referred to the Committee on Insurance.

Bills were introduced to permanently locate a Reform School and to provide an institution for females; also to divide counties into districts for the election of County Supervisors.

A bill was ordered engrossed on the subject of railroad taxation, providing for an assessment to be levied by the annual Board of the State on the property of railroad as an amount, the amount of assessment to be divided per mile among the counties through which the road passes. This distributes the assessment equally throughout, making one county bear no more than another, and is another. The bill also provides that all taxes held delinquent against railroads up to Jan. 1, 1872, shall be remitted. Defender from the press in the interest of railroads, and against the people of the State, but will pass the House by a large majority.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 12.—In the Senate this morning a bill was introduced repealing the law acknowledging teachers as participants in the school fund, and all schools using a part of that fund must be under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Common Schools.

The Comptroller of New York City reported to the Senate to-day that $1,455,716 had been donated to Charitable and religious institutions from 1868 to 1871.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 12.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to so amend the municipal code as to remove from cities and villages the power to prohibit the sale of native wine, ale, beer, and porter.

The following bills passed the House: Bill making void all bills of lodgers of election to postpone the counting of votes, or to adjourn at any time or to any place, or to remove the ballot-box from the place of voting, or from the custody of all the judges.

The House spent all the afternoon discussing a bill providing for the election of Regents to the Constitutional Convention, and finally laid it on the table. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to whether the delegates should be elected, a proposition to postpone the election until April, 1873, was voted down.

Fatal Affray in a Madison Bagnio.

MADISON, Ill., March 12.—A man named John Hanigan was fatally shot by George Barker in an altercation at a house of ill-fame, kept by Lizzie Hull, last night. Hanigan, in company with two others, repaired to the house of prostitution, and raised a "mass generally," cleaned out several parties, and finally advanced on Brayton with a drawn knife, when Barker fired in self-defence, the ball entering Hanigan's abdomen. He is now lying in a critical condition, and reported to be dying. Barker and others are under arrest, to await the result of the shooting.

ERIE.

The Revolution of Monday a Decided Success.

Gould Formally Resigns His Position as President.

Action Taken and Proposed by the New Directory.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ERIE REVOLUTION.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The confusion and multiplicity of rumors concerning the overthrow of the Erie ring only increased last night up to midnight, and it was far along toward morning before the army of reporters succeeded in getting their accounts into something like coherence. In reviewing the field of action, to-day, the revolution in the affairs of Erie amounts, in all, to a revolt and *coup d'etat* suddenly sprung by a majority of the Directors, who, as previously stated, had become alarmed at Jay Gould's failing fortunes, and though all of them have been mixed up in numerous side enterprises, and have robbed shareholders, yet they combined against their chief and toppled him over. Their change of heart was eagerly taken advantage of by the English stockholders and genuine reformers who are backing them up with fearless determination. It is said this *coup d'etat* was conceived five weeks ago, but the truth is the weakness of the ring that was developed last week in Albany, coupled with the denunciation of all the powerful metropolitan dailies, and their unflinching exposure of how every one of the Directors was bleeding the road by private suckers on its prosperity, alarmed the less hardened of the Directors, and brought them in as deserters to the reform camp. The men who have been the most instrumental urging and guiding this desertion are General Sickles, representing the English interests; Fred. E. A. Lane, of the Erie Directory, and O. H. P. Archer, who secretly succeeded Fisk as Vice President of Erie a week before Fisk's death. From the first, Archer has been hostile to Jay Gould, and the latter has been aware and afraid of his enmity. Evidence of the Directors' insurrection was not made public until yesterday, and

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 12.

Money is growing stringent in New York, and was loaned there to-day at the rate of 12 per cent per annum. The increased stringency has caused a general decline of nearly 1 per cent in the prices of stocks from the highest prices of yesterday. The revolution in Erie has caused a rise in the stock from 30¾ a month ago to 36¼ yesterday, and 34¾ to-day.

In this market, money keeps moderately easy, but it is believed the supply of loanable funds is diminishing, and we may look for a closer local money market before long.

There seems to be a tendency in exchange to turn in favor of New York in all the principal Western cities. In Cincinnati and St. Louis exchange is higher than a week ago, and in this city it was quoted to-day at from 25c per $1,000 discount to par per same between banks.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN COMPANY.

It seems to be part of the policy of some of the heaviest New York insurance companies to keep their credits good, to insist while their officers pay up the claims at about half what they know the company can pay. Last week the suit to place the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, in bankruptcy was withdrawn, on the understanding that a dividend was to be declared immediately. The paper has been declared yet, and the policy is being taken advantage of by certain parties to insinuate that the dividend is smaller than Commissioner Wells thinks it is known to be. Concurrent with this is known action of the owner of the policy offered by the speculators on the claims. Putting this and that together, it looks as though the insinuations of offers of 50 and the insinuations of uncertainty of dividends came from the same source; they fit together like the two halves of a sandwich. From the statement of the assets and liabilities of the Yorkers, show that the company ought to pay at least 70 cents on the dollar. There is no reason why a dividend of at least 50 per cent should not be paid at once, and 20 per cent more would be well. Claims against the company should not be in a hurry to sell them at much less than 70 per cent of their face.

THE FORESHADOWING OF ANOTHER GIGANTIC CONSOLIDATION.

The new line of railroad from this city to Buffalo, now being built under the name of the "Canada Southern," is to be completed to Detroit, and to Amherstburg, "from a point opposite Amherstburg, on the Detroit River, to Chicago, will probably be completed in about a year from this time." The first section, when completed, seems likely to become the main trunk line of the most extensive railroad organization in the United States except the Pennsylvania Company, and will, possibly, even exceed that gigantic concern in the number of miles annually controlled by nearly the same set of Directors.

The route, cost, and directorates of this new line from Chicago to Buffalo, as compared with the present Lake Shore route, or with any present line through Canada, are given in the following facts which are compiled partly from some additional facts published in the New York *Evening Post* of the 9th instant:

The Directors of the Canada Southern are also Directors of the International Bridge now building at Buffalo; from there the road runs west to St. Thomas, where it keeps a branch leading directly west to Detroit, on the St. Clair River, a distance of 184 miles. The main road continues southwest from St. Thomas to Amherstburg, on the Detroit River, making the distance from Buffalo 229 miles. Its eastern connections with the seaboard will be by the New York Central, the Erie, the Hudson & Canada Southern, from opposite Amherstburg, as well as by the Peninsular & Midland, and by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana. Its Chief Engineer is Mr. Joseph Ramsey, Jr. Its Chief Engineer is Mr. Joseph Ramsey, Jr. Its Chief Engineer is Mr. Joseph Ramsey, Jr

FOREIGN.

Negotiations Looking to a Reconciliation Between the Czar and the Poles.

Another Day of Excitement in the French Assembly.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 12.—It is stated that the Government is negotiating with the Government at Berlin, with a view of anticipating the payment of the war indemnity, thereby securing the complete evacuation of France by the Germans.

The Prince and Princess of Wales touched today with the Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke d'Aumale, Count and Countess of Paris, and Duke de Memours. They afterwards received a visit from Thiers, who was accompanied by his staff. The Prince and Princess are in excellent health. They will depart to-morrow for Cannes.

8 The Delegates from Metz, who have been in attendance on the Commission on Military Capitulation, in a letter to the *Republique Francaise*, announce that the Commission has concluded the taking of testimony in regard to the surrender of Metz, and that the evidence is strongly against Marshal Bazaine.

The Assembly to day was engaged in discussing the minutes of yesterday's sitting. Deputy Victor Schoelcher declared that the vote to pass to the order of the day was adopted yesterday under circumstances which rendered it null and void.

Deputy Brisson accused M. Vitet, President *pro tem*, yesterday, of gross irregularities, and charged that the minutes had been falsified.

A scene of indescribable violence ensued, and the President, unable to bring the members to order, was obliged to suspend the session for thirty minutes. After the recess the Assembly, by a large majority, passed a resolution censuring Deputy Brisson for his unjust accusations and intemperate language.

A meeting of shareholders of the Suez Canal was held here to-day. President Jaures made a report in which he states that the Directors of the Company have no intention of selling the canal to any Government; that the traffic over the canal is largely increasing, and that the receipts during the months of January and February of the present year amounted to 2,575,000 francs.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 9.—The sentence of death which was pronounced on Domingo Aguilara, member of the Cuban Chambers, has been commuted by Captain General Valmaseda to imprisonment for life.

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The Russian fleet will probably leave Havana on Wednesday.

PORT DE PAIXCE, March 1.—President Saget is becoming very unpopular.

The five barques who recently attempted to burn the Capitol have been condemned to death.

PUERTO PLATA, March 1.—Baez, on the 22d ult., retook the towns of Savaulta and Guayaubin, and exceeded seventeen revolutionists. Baez is again powerful.

The dominican authorities seized the Spanish schooner Julien on suspicion of smuggling and instigated her. They subsequently restored her sails and rudder at the demand of the commander of the Spanish ship of war. Baez rejected his additional demand for $10,000 damages, and the Torgade left without her usual salute. Baez is infuriated at the slight.

Cabral has 2,000 men, but remains inactive for want of funds and ammunition. Baez, with 800 men, intercepts his supplies.

HAVANA, March 12.—The Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, sailed to-day for Rio de Janeiro. The forts and vessels in the harbor fired a salute.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 12.—A despatch from Paris says that a number of prominent Russians are negotiating with the Polish refugees there for their return to their native country. The latter, flattered at the reconciliation between the Czar and the disaffected Poles, a general amnesty, and the appointment of the Grand Duke Alexis to be the Viceroy of Poland.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 12.—The Federal Council has sent a secret agent to the Court of Pitcion, on the Piedmont frontier, to watch the movements of the Italian Revolutionists, who are reported to be very active just now.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 12.—The *Gaceta* publishes a decree authorizing Ortega to lay a direct telegraph cable between Spain and England.

INDIA.

LONDON, March 12.—A telegram from Calcutta announces that several cases of cholera have occurred among the forces of General Bourchier.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 13.—Bismarck has left Berlin to visit his Lauenburg estates.

ITALY.

ROME, March 12.—It is rumored that Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, while in this city recently asserted his claims to the candidature for the throne of Spain.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—It is announced that the Khedive of Egypt will visit the Sultan during the month of April.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 12.—Lady Mordaunt is pronounced entirely innocent by parties in Munich, and the petition of Sir Charles, her husband, has been dismissed.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A Matamoras despatch reports the reseipture of Zacatecas by Correto, acting in conjunction with troops from Guanajuato, and the capture of Rigoncz Ochoa. It is rumored that Trevino was defeated and wounded, and that Martinez, Naranjo and Cadena were taken prisoners, with artillery and a small ammunition. Canales, Governor of Tamaulipas, has ordered Quiroga to leave the State, or he will compel him. This augers well for the revolutionists.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Wall street, to-day, was occupied in the discussion of Erie complications. Erie stock was active, and the fluctuations embraced about 2 per cent. The general market halted as if waiting for more definite intelligence, and the volume of business was small.

THE GOLD MARKET

was dull at 114@114⅛, and the utmost quiet reigned in the Gold Room all day. Cash gold was heavy to carry, the rates paid ranging from ⅛ to ¼ per cent per annum to 1-32 per day.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

strong and high, and at the close prime bankers' 60 days' bills were quoted at 109@109⅛; short, 110@111; commercial, 109@109⅛.

THE MONEY MARKET

was stringent throughout the day. During the morning, and up to 2 o'clock, money was very costly and difficult. Stock brokers were compelled to pay currency, and an additional commission of 1-32@1-16, depending on standing of borrower, was added to the usual rates for carrying. Discounts were nominal at 9@9 per cent for choice grades.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND LIST

was quiet but firm considering the activity of the money market. Foreign bankers manifest a disposition to buy, but are unable to carry them easily.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds sold at 103; Union Pacific, first, 91; Incomes, 80@83; land grants, 83; stock, 68; Pacific Mail closed at 61; Erie, 36, having opened at 37.

TREASURYISMS.

Flour dull on all grades. Receipts rather below the wants of the market. The Liverpool market is quoted lower, so that holders see no relief from shipping demand, except at a decline. Wheat has been depressed for the past week, but without decline. The day was dull, with No. 1 spring at $1.45@1.50; common to choice white, $1.42@1.50.

THE NEW ERIE BOARD.

Wall street continues agitated over the fact that of the new Erie Board six are intimately connected with the Atlantic & Great Western, and an attempt is apprehended to improve the receipts by pooling it at or with Erie. The *Sun* will say to morrow that the *hoke ride* stockholders will elect a Board of Directors as different from that which came in on Monday as from that which went out.

[To the Associated Press.]

HARBOR COLLISION.

NEW YORK, March 12.—It was the steamer City of Boston, not the City of Norwich, which collided in the Sound, this morning, with a schooner. She was struck on the port side, forward of the wheelhouse, losing about twenty-five feet of her guard and upper deck.

MURDERER RESENTENCED.

McNevins, who was sentenced to be hanged July 26, but granted a new trial, to-day pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced by Recorder Hackett to fifteen months in the State Prison.

LIBEL SUITS PROMISED.

It is stated that Mayor Hall will commence suits against the editors of *Harper's Weekly* and Gen. Jones, of the *Times*, personally, if the case now on trial results favorably.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

Judge Cardozo refused to release Greer, of the swindling firm of Lee, Dunn & Co., on habeas corpus.

PERSONAL.

Henry Bergh has gone to Savannah for his health, which is precarious.

DIED.

Alfred Hoffy, who commanded the British regiment quartered at St. Helena, died in Brooklyn on Sunday, aged 78.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the case of Superintendent of Insurance Miller, to-day, took a singular turn when A. St. Clair, a *Times* reporter, was called to the witness stand for the purpose of identifying affidavits against Miller. Each affidavit, he said, was employed as a detective and reported to work up the evidence against Miller on behalf of the Republican party. He had been employed by all the officers of the companies and none of them suggested bribery. The National Life Company, he said, had complained to make his description of Miller to the managers of the Home to work up the evidence against Miller. Mrs. Barnes, of Jonesville, Mich., called to the witness stand by Mrs. Barnes, of premises of Downing to Mrs. Miller, said that they were dealt to the wife of Miller, the Cuban Secretary of the committee. Whereupon Mrs. Barnes declared that as far as his investigations went the reports did not justify the charges made. He stated, on the contrary, that his representations of Mr. English, who claimed to want an investigation by the Legislature to get Miller turned out, proved false, and the *Times* editor ordered him to cut him.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

"We are obliged," says the *Tribune*, "to take from Collector Arthur the credit which he is received yesterday, for appearing finally to disclose the truth about the Custom House ring in a decisive, and scarcely disturbed. The parade of firms authorized to receive goods turns out to be a screen for a few favorites, who have monopolies of their plumes. The scandal is increased by the discovery that most of the go-betweens are Tammany Democrats. Prominent merchants stated yesterday that Lent and Stocking carry on the old business under the new name of Squires & Co."

TWEED.

It is stated that Senator Tremaine will move at Albany, to-day, to receive an invitation from the Assembly to attend the reception of the Hon. William M. Tweed's seat in the New York Senate declared vacant.

WHOLESALE CORRUPTION.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, made a presentment to the Court at Jersey City, yesterday, containing 16 indictments nearly every official in the county and in Jersey City.

REPENTANT GARVEY.

Plasterer Garvey says that he has made no arrangement with or received an immunity from the Attorney General for his testimony against the Tammany ring, and that he returned to the city at the request of Mr. H. Ass. Smith. He is willing to refund the moneys stolen from the city, and show his repentance.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Barrett has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Foster, the cashier of the Bank of America, Putnam. The case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

Charles Fleishman married a pretty girl some three years ago. She made a good wife, but he did not come up to the average standard of a husband. He was more given to the social bowl than industry, and the disgusted his better half, who, in order to make a decent livelihood, went to live as a domestic at No. 39 Bolden Avenue. To that place Charles went on Sunday night and inaugurated a lively row by attempting to beat his wife. The latter, in order to protect herself, drew a little pocket-knife and gently pricked her husband in the fleshy portion of his right arm. Fleishman shouted "murder," and attracted a policeman. Both parties were arrested and taken to the Western Avenue Police Station. Justice Dougherty intlicted a fine of $5 on the husband yesterday morning. The woman claimed to have acted in self-defence, and the wound inflicted was simply a scratch.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

DIED.

MUMFORD—In Chicago, at 239 Walnut-st., Sunday, March 10, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. Emeline Amelia Mumford, wife of W. B. Mumford, of Dunsland, and daughter of Rev. W. H. Ollis, of Binghamton, N. Y.

The remains will be taken East for interment.

MARBLE—At Cincinnati, O., March 9, Mrs. Anna Marble, wife of the late Dan Marble, and sister of Mrs. J. B. Rice and Henry Warren, Esq., of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COVENTRY—In New York City, on the 8th inst., Lawrence Coventry, aged 70 years. Deceased, who was for many years a practicing lawyer in this city, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends.

LOVE—At Fort Edward, N. Y., on Feb. 19, Moses B. Love, in the 67th year of his age.

Wisconsin papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—At Detroit, March 11, Harriet A. Bulkley, of heart disease, aged 58 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Funeral from No. 491 West Madison-st., Wednesday, March 13, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are asked to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous Mustang Liniment was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing, until it had taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies. Imported or domestic, ever introduced into America. Its wonderful power in relieving racing and trotting stables in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of horses in private families, is a household word. Its cure for such diseases of the horse as require out ward treatment is certain. Thirty minutes is a fair application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness of the joints, sprains, bruises, sores, burns, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, curative properties. Sciatica and lumbago, of years' standing, are also healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, for the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. Grand prize, $50,000. Tickets, $3 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Dominick Downing, Omaha, Neb.

As a reliable remedy for coughs, colds, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat and chest, use something that can be relied on. Such is known to be Madame Zadoc Porter's Cough Balsam. It is always reliable, and the possession of a single bottle may, in a moment of sudden attack, prove worth fifty times its cost. Sold by druggists everywhere.

People who have cut their wire teeth use the Diamond Adamantine Soap. It has no equal for all who don't use it that it is the most perfect and delightful thing for the teeth they ever dipped a brush into.

Schweizer's Coffee House and Cigar Store, corner Canal and Washington streets. Coffee, chocolate, tea, and cocoa in sample room. Ladies' entrance on Washington street.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound has ever been in so permanent and well found of a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Nights of painful watching with poor, sick, crying children can be avoided by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND all miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to 84 Fifth-av., Chicago.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FREE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Bureau, Tribune office.

DIVORCES — WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1134 Wabash-av.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. CHAPIN & CO., Cheap John Bookstore, 262 Wabash-av.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—I WANT to build 4 or 6 frame dwellings. For particulars apply to SMITH, 784 Fulton-st.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIGREW, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 97 West Madison-st. Branch at Head Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to address P O box 41, B 1, Paxton, Ford County, Ill.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Northern Illinois Railroad Company, to leave to-day. Apply at 11 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW A HOME FOR HER self and child on a farm where they can be useful, or with some Christian family, and be treated kindly. Address MRS. JENNY LEE, P. O. box 1,784, or apply at 837 South State-st., up stairs in the rear.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN INTEREST in a good paying newspaper, or would take the entire business management of real estate; establishment on salary. Address G 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—MUSICAL MERCHANDISE FOR cash or in part pay from $50,000 of pianos and sheet music. Address C R B, 810 Fourth-st.

WANTED—COPYING—A LADY WHO WRITES a legible hand desires copying of any description that she can do at home. Address O 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PURE, WHITE SPITZ OR ESquimaux dog, good breed, at 8 South Green-st.

WANTED—MEAT MARKET ON SOUTH SIDE will be bought for cash if favorably located. Address A B, Box 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BARBER JOSEPH MATCHIE TO call immediately at 640 West Lake-st. H. ROBINSON.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO CONtract for moving buildings. BOZET & ELLIS, 879 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AUCTIONEER'S, CHEAP LOT AND land traders all over the United States to send us, and learn how to make from $50 to $100 per day at inventing $5 T. COFFIN & CO., Oak Park, Ill.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS AND THE PUBlic that Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions Patterns is the best. Latest styles of cloak patterns for ladies, misses, and boys can now be supplied the trade. Samples sent on receipt of stamp. Mrs. D. A. JACKSON, Agent, 204 West Madison-st.

$375 A MONTH. EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents wanted; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Fleming Milling Mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES, all sizes, on hand, and wood and iron working machinery. Address Machinery Mfg. Co., 31 and 33 South Canal-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A MUFF, COLLAR AND CUFFS, ON Friday night, going from Jackson to Tyler-st., or Thirteenth. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 204 West Taylor-st.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, ON TWELFTH-st. and Wabash-av., two account books belonging to R. J. DODGE & BRO. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to office, 111 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—ON THE 11TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK containing a small amount of money and a note for $50. Finder will please return the same to 1,784 Indiana-av., near Harrison-st. Finder will please return the note and two packages of hand money. C. H. WATERMAN, 777 West Adams-st., or send it by mail.)

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE OF LOTS 29 AND 30 of West Tyler-st. Please return to R. HOLTSLANDER, No. 46 West Jackson-st., and be suitably rewarded.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PATRICK AND FRANCIS DONnelly. Several years ago two young men, brothers, named respectively as above, quitted Ireland and resided in the United States. Any one hearing of both or either of them be still alive, or if otherwise, their present address, will confer a favor. Intelligence, the survivors are hereby informed that by late events they have become entitled to considerable property, and on advice of counsel, without delay on the subject of their newly acquired rights, will address SIDNEY, Esq., 15 Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, Ireland.

PERSONAL—"YOU ARE LOSING A HAIR pin." On the other side." If you wish to find what you afterward lost on West Madison-st., you will please address T. H. ATHERTON, P. O. Box 37.

PERSONAL—DR. J. S. KING, FORMERLY having an office at State-st., will please send his address to Q 56, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—SAMPSON: WILL BE IN N— Friday, to get him and settle with you. W. H. L.

PERSONAL—GEO. JOHNSON, SEAMAN OF the barque F. G. Marion last fall, is wanted particularly at 126 Dekoven-st. on particular business. JOHN WOOD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE AND DOUBLE lot on Parkway Place; house and lot very convenient. Three lots on Wabash-av., near Garfield-av. Two lots on Lake-st., corner Western-av. Two lots and Michigan-av., near Rush-st. Two lots on Rhode Island-av. Frame house and ground-lease on West Lake-st. Two lots on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Eight lots on Harrison-st., east of Lincoln. Two lots on Flournoy-st. Two lots on Fourteenth-st., near Southport-av. Three lots on Rush and North Wood-sts. Building lots on Canal, near Van Buren-st. Lot on Dearborn, near Superior-st. Lot on Walnut-st., near Sangamon-st. Brick house and lot on North Halsted-st., near Clybourn. Lots on Fifth-av., near 26th-st. Lots on Fifth-av., near Lake-st. Four lots on Michigan-av., near Lake-st. Lot 22x132 feet on State-st., near Thirty-second-st. Lot 24x100 feet on Oak-st., near Cottage Grove-av. House and ground-lease on State-st., near Twenty-second-st. Lot on North Clark-st., near Schiller-st. Five lots on Front-st., Clarke-st., near Schiller-st. Lot on Dearborn, near Clay-st.; 10 lots on Huron and Superior sts., near Chicago River. Lot on Dearborn, near Superior-st. Lot on Wells-st., near Sangamon-st. Brick house and lot on North Halsted-st., near Clay-st. Nine lots on 26th-st., near Lake-st. Lots on Fifth-av., near Lake-st. Four lots on Michigan-av., near Lake-st. Lot 70